BLATCHLEY Says

f you are fond of reading, e suggests that you get one r more of the following

BOOKS

The U. P. Trail
The Major
The Dwelling Place of Light
Wildfire
The Light in the Clearing
Private Peat
Over the Top
The White Ladies of Worcester

He has all of these in stock and many others.

H. L. BLATCHLEY
DRUGGIST
The Rexall Store

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

ent Changes in Ownership of Tioga County Property.

Knoxville A. Markham and wife Henry H. Cooper; 1 acre, $30.—Knoxville Delta Jackson to Maria Cooper; lot, $1.

Blossburg Joseph Hughes and e to Geo. W. Sheffer; lot, $385.

Lawrence Wm. Holton to Philip N. Morris and wife; 8 acres, $700.

Ward—Fred. W. Thomas and wife O. S. Hickok; 88 acres, $1.

Duncan—F. W. Graves and wife to a Stowell Graves Kohler; lots; $1.

Tioga township—Leona B. Daughy and husband to Wm. Brehaney d wife; 2 acres, $575.

Farmington—Chas. S. Nichols to Kley Kentch and wife; 89.3 acres, $900.

Westfield borough — Eugene C. vies and wife to John W. Hammond; ¼ acre, $1,050.

Shippen—Edward L. Sanders and fe to Milan R. Butler; 32.7 acres, 25.

* * *

Do You Know?

That a time table is of no use to a rson nowadays?

That you can save this time table d show it to your children as a riosity?

That every day you neglect to buy thrift stamp you lose money and does the government?

That the French have been put on bread ration of seven ounces a day order to release shipping for the ansportation of American troops?

That an Oregon man made the atement in his questionnaire that was "nine feet six inches high d weighed 123 pounds?"

That dimes soon multiply into dolrs?

That America is for no "makeshift ace?"

That the song, "Over There," was ld recently by one music publisher another for $25,000.

That thrift is the password admitng us to financial independence?

That "many efforts are being made ow to impress upon the great mass the people the importance to themlves, as well as to their country, of roducing all they can of the things at are really needed for their supert and for the success of the great ause in which we are now engaged?
—Trench and Camp.

* * *

Knoxville Briefs.

Mr. and Mrs. Rex Hunter are ousekeeping in rooms in Mrs. S. P. King's house on Alba street.

H. A. Ferris and family have mov- d to Galeton, where he has secured mployment.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Lawrence and aughter, Miss Dorothy, have been pending a few days with friends in New York city.

Postmaster Stevens has been ill of neumonia.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Odle and son vere callers at E. H. Wagner's recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. Odle, of Lockport, who were called here by he death of Mr. Odle's mother, have eturned home.

Word has been received here of he birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Hunsinger, of Toronto, Canada. Mrs. Hunsinger was formerly Miss Mary Bois, of this place.

* * *

For a Restful Bath

o induce refreshing sleep, take a sulphur bath before retiring with Glenn's Sulphur Soap contains 30% pure sulphur.

Sold by druggists.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.—Adv.

HAVE YOU SEEN THESE PROPERTIES?

House and lot on Nichols street, Wellsboro, Pa. Lot 50x100 ft., 8-room house finished in ash. Good cellar. City water.

House and lot on East avenue, near condensery. 10-room house. Lot 90x126 feet, Wellsboro, Pa.

9-room house and 1 acre of land on Nichols street. Small barn. Good [illegible]house. City water.

Good home on East ave., near A[illegible] Desirable location.

Fine [illegible] lot on West ave., W[illegible] [illegible] feet.

Send For Our Real Estate Catalogue.

KITCHEN & BLATCHLEY

CHICHESTER S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND
[illegible]
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

ANOTHER WEEK OF WAR.

Summary of the News Since Our Last Issue.

WEDNESDAY'S NEWS.

The Russian Bolsheviki government has capitulated and announced its readiness, although protestingly, to sign a peace compact under the hard terms imposed by Germany.

Notwithstanding this fact, however, Teutonic troops are advancing eastward into Russia over a front of 400 miles, from Riga, in the north, to Lutsk, a scant 50 miles from the East Galician border, on the south. Apparently thus far the operation has met with no opposition. The northern reaches of the Dvina river have been crossed by the enemy; the important railroad town of Dvinsk, whence roads run northeastward to Petrograd and eastward to Smolensk, has been captured, and Lutsk, one of the famous fortresses forming the Volhynian triangle and forming the gateway leading eastward to Kiev, has been entered without the Russians attempting to stay the foe.

The official announcement of the capitulation was signed by Nikolai Lenine and Leon Trotzky on behalf of people's commissaries of Russia. In protests against Germany attacking a country which has declared the war at an end and which is demobilizing its armies on all fronts, but under the circumstances, it says, the government regards itself as forced formally to declare its willingness "to sign a peace upon the conditions which had been dictated by the delegates of the quadruple alliance at Brest-Litovsk."

The only indication that the enemy will meet with hindrance comes in an announcement by Ensign Krylenko, the Bolshevik commander in chief. In his order he instructs the Russians when they encounter German troops to endeavor to persuade them to refrain from hostilities; "if the Germans refuse," he adds, "then you must offer them every possible resistance."

As yet there is no indication from German sources concerning the full intentions of the invaders, but it has been assumed that in the north the capture of the provinces of Livonia and Esthonia is contemplated and that in the south, in Little Russia, aid is to be lent the Ukranians in stemming the tide of the Bolshevik movement against them.

Apparently all is still chaos in Russia, with civil war in progress at various points and the food situation daily growing worse. So serious has become the latter factor that Trotzky has been appointed food controller and given unlimited powers. Already he has ordered the arrest of speculators in foodstuffs.

Behind the Entente lines in France and Belgium the military leaders, with their armies ready, are expecting the Germans to launch their much-talked-of offensive, but there still is no outward sign of its near approach. Artillery duels and raiding operations and intensive aerial activity continue to feature the fighting all along the front. Three successful raids against the Germans have been carried out by the British in Flanders and near Lens and Arras in Northern France. In Flanders the raid, which was carried out south of the Houtholst wood, resulted in the British penetrating German positions on a wide front, the infliction of numerous casualties and the taking of prisoners.

The tense political situation in Great Britain arising from the secrecy surrounding the recent Supreme War Council at Versailles and the retirement of Gen. Robertson as chief of the British imperial staff, has been bridged.

Premier Lloyd George announced to the House of Commons that it had been decided to set up a centarl authority to co-ordinate the strategy of the Allies, and that the plan submitted by the Americans, "which put the case for the present proposal," was one of the ablest documents ever submitted to a military conference. The plan was adopted with minor changes.

Treaties between the United States and Great Britain and the United States and Canada to govern the application of the army draft to citizens of each country residing in the other were sent to the Senate by Secretary Lansing. They were signed by Mr. Lansing and Earl Reading, who affixed his signature to the documents as his first official act in the office of British high commissioner and special ambassador to the United States.

British naval airplanes on Sunday night dropped several tons of explosives on the docks at Zeebrugge and Bruges. Sixteen German airplanes were accounted for Sunday in aerial fighting by British army airmen, and in addition German towns and military positions behind the battle front were heavily bombed.

Honors befitting a hero were accorded at the funeral services in New York Tuesday of Captain Vernon Castle, famous as an originator and interpreter of modern dances, member of the British Royal Flying Corps, who was killed at Fort Worth, Texas, in a fall of his airplane. Representatives of the United States Army and Navy, of Earl Reading, British high commissioner to the United States, men and women prominent in New York society and theatrical circles paid tribute to the memory of the dead air fighter. Captain Castle was buried in the uniform in which he fought at the French front and pinned on his breast was the cross of war which he won for bringing down two German aviators.

THURSDAY'S NEWS.

The German invasion of Russia continues unimpeded—apparently there is to be no cessation in the eastward march of the enemy until the Russian Bolsheviki government entirely slakes the thirst of the Teutons for a peace "which corresponds with our interests" as expressed by the German foreign minister.

Southern Esthonia has been entered by troops from German warships in the Gulf of Riga or from Moon or Oesel [illegible] off the shore, and a base [illegible] from which operations [illegible] against Reval [illegible] Gulf of [illegible]

[illegible] the penetration of the [illegible]

[illegible] the traction war [illegible] from over wide areas with the [illegible] are taking prisoners and guns [illegible] ing stock and other booty in large quantities. The line over which the Germans are operating from Southern Esthonia to Lutsk is more than 500 miles in length.

Scant heed has been taken by the military authorities of Germany of the frantic announcement of a desire on the part of the Bolshevik government for a peace on Germany's terms, which includes a four-billion dollar indemnity. Except for a demand by the German commander at Brest-Litovsk that an authentic copy of the Bolshevik document of capitulation signed by Lenine and Trotzky be sent him, no attention has been paid to the expressed desire for a cessation of hostilities.

In the Reichstag the German foreign minister has volubly announced his distrust of Russia's pacific intentions and declared that Germany herself must see to it that peace and order prevail in the occupied regions off her eastern frontier. As a sop to those of the populace of Germany who are opposed to Germany making further war against Russia, however, the foreign minister said Germany still was ready for a peace in the east which would protect German interests.

Not alone in Germany but also in Austria-Hungary the recommencement of hostilities is unpopular with the masses, who, tired of war, had hoped that with the debacle in Russia a general peace was nearer. Prominent newspapers in both Germany and in Austria-Hungary evince disappointment over the new phase in the situation and several of the most influential journals desire to know who was responsible for it. The newspapers in the dual monarchy are unanimous against their country making further war against Russia.

Nevertheless for the present at least all seems dark so far as Russia being able to loose herself from the grip of the invader is concerned. Meantime she is still in the throes of civil war, and, added to that, has another wide-spread anti-semitic movement to contend with. Swedish advices are to the effect that there has been a return of the old time practice of carrying out massacers against the Jews. Bloody programs are declared to have been committed in Lublin, Rashkoff, Tiraspol and other towns.

On the battle fronts no big engagements have been fought, although in Palestine the British operating against the Turks again have pushed forward their lines on a front of 15 miles east of Jerusalem and secured much desired positions. The advance was to a depth of two miles. On the fronts in France, Belgium and Italy only bombardments and minor infantry operations are in progress.

British airmen are continuing their intensive operations against German positions behind the battle lines. Naval airmen again have bombed submarine bases, airplane camps, docks and other military works of the Germans along the North sea coast.

Secretary Baker authorized the statement that no date has been selected for the beginning of the second draft.

The government's disposition not to disturb the labor situation, particularly on farms at the planting season, is one of the factors entering into the situation.

The provost marshal general's office, it is understood, is disinclined to go ahead with the second draft until Congress has perfected the law by pending amendments to change the basis of apportionment and to authorize the President to call into the military service men skilled in industry and agriculture regardless of previous classification.

Plans for the second draft include calling 100,000 a month until the second quota is complete. In that way officials expect to avoid much of the confusion which accompanied the first call.

The first American-built battle planes with Liberty motors are en route to France, nearly five months ahead of the original schedule. In making this announcement Secretary Baker said the first shipment, although in itself not large, "marks the final overcoming of many difficulties met in building up this new and intricate industry."

FRIDAY'S NEWS.

Like a great tidal wave the German invasion of Russia rolls forward. From Leal in Esthonia, the Russian province on the south short of the Gulf of Finland on the north, to Rovno, one of the famous triangle of fortresses which stood as a Muscovite bulwark in the early days of the war, on the south, the Germans are still advancing.

The advance of the Teutons has taken the form of a crescent, with its convex face toward the heart of Russia. Minsk, which was occupied yesterday by German troops, according to an official report from Berlin, is at the extreme eastern curve of the wave.

The formal message of surrender sent to the German high command in Russia, after Berlin had refused to accept a capitulation by wireless, has not as yet been received, and it is probable that there will be no halting of the German invasion until Russia's abject acceptance of peace terms is in the hands of the German general staff—possible not then.

From the official reports emanating from Berlin, it would seem that the Russians were not destitute of supplies with which to continue the war. Dispatches received on Thursday were ta the effect that the booty captured at Rovno is enormous. Among the items enumerated were 1,353 guns, 120 machine guns, 4,000 to 5,000 motor cars and trains with about 1,000 carriages, many of which were laden with grain; airplanes and war material of an amount said to be "incalculable."

The decision of the Russian workmen's and soldiers' deputies to accept the German peace terms was not reached without a struggle, and the final vote on the question showed a majority of only one vote in favor of surrender.

Should the German armies continue to advance after the formal message of surrender is delivered, it is probable that the Bolsheviki leaders will order guerilla warfare against the invaders. It was announced on Wednesday at Petrograd that the advance of the Teutonic armies began a new war, and that there will be stern resistance offered before the Russian capital is given up.

In the meantime the situation in Russia has stirred up considerable [illegible] position in [illegible]

[illegible]

In the meantime the Entente allies are not idle on the French front. The attack made by the French in Lorraine on Wednesday is reported to have swept the Germans out of their first-line trenches over a wide front, but, except for the statement that 525 prisoners were captured, there is nothing definite as to the magnitude of the blow delivered by the French.

The New Zealand troops have been active in trench raiding operations near Polygon wood on the Flanders front.

Heavy artillery duels are going on along the British and French fronts, but, except for the French advance, there have been no infantry engagements of note.

The first official estimate of losses by the torpedoing of the troop ship Tuscania was issued to-day through the Committee on Public Information. It states 2,179 officers and men were aboard; 1,971 saved; known dead, 127; still unaccounted for, 81.

The eastern part of the United States faces a food shortage likely to continue fo rthe next 60 days. In making this disclosure to-night Food Administrator Hoover declared that the situation is the most critical in the country's history and that in many of the large consuming areas reserve food stores are at the point of exhaustion.

Ample supplies of sugar will be available during the coming season, the Food Administration announced to-night, to meet the necessary requirements of food manufacturers and for household preserving purposes.

Plots of the Industrial Workers of the World to poison cattle and burn grain, farm houses and lumber mills along the Pacific coast were revealed in a confession by Fritz Hagerman, alias Charles Aisenbach, who said he had participated in some of the actions proposed, according to a statement by officials of the fire prevention bureau of the Pacific coast.

Only immediate and drastic embargoes to clear the rails for the movement of food to interior terminals and the seaboard can now save the food situation, both with regard to feeding our Allies and the people of our Eastern cities, Food Administrator Hoover declared. "The next 60 days will be the most critical period in our food history," Mr. Hoover stated. Two inevitable consequences of continued delay in moving food from the producing areas to interior markets and the seaboard terminals, are predicted by the food administrator: 1. Exhaustion of food reserves in the large consuming centers, with resulting local food famines. 2. Crippling of Allied arms through the failure of the United States to make good its food promise to the Allies.

SATURDAY'S NEWS.

Whip Germany and then talk peace, is the doctrine of former United States Senator Elihu Root.

In a patrol fight, Americans, from units under instruction in the famous Chemin-Des-Dames sector, killed one German and captured another. One American was slightly wounded. This is the first time it has been permitted to reveal the fact that new American units have entered the line. The troops have been there for some time, suffeding slight casualties, but their presence was kept secret until it was certain the enemy knew they were there.

The heavy artillery of both sides is thundering over wide stretches of the French front, along the Aisne, in Champagne and in Alsace. No infantry fighting is reported, but the activity of the enemy artillery will serve to keep the Allies on the lookout, for a storm of heavy German shells has always been the prelude to a hostile attack.

The British have captured Jericho in Palestine.

As a war necessity the people must largely refarin from eating wheat flour for the next 60 days, possibly for a longer period, said Howard Heinz, food administrator for Pennsylvania, speaking before an audience of newspaper managers. A telegram was read from aNtional Food Administrator Hoover, which made it plain that this country must immediately send food to the Allies or lose the war. If it is not sent, "it means but one thing, catastrophe," declared Mr. Hoover.

Camp Lewis, Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 22.—Four National Army soldiers were held in the guard house to-day awaiting a presidential warrant from Washington which will mean their internment as enemy aliens. They plotted not only to shoot their officers the first time they got into action in Europe, but also to deliver all the American soldiers in their organizations to the German army.

Facing absolute subjection at the hands of the advancing Germans, the Russian premier and commander-in-chief have taken what steps they could to initiate at least a nominal defense against the invaders of their country. Orders directing that guerilla warfare be carried on and placing Petrograd in a state of siege have been issued by Lenine and Krylenko, and it is expected that the Germans will meet with some resistance before long.

That the Teutons can be temporarily checked, however, is doubted, even in Petrograd. The Russian army's debacle apparently is so complete that there is no shadow of authority over its units. Berlin reports that the First Esthonian regiment has deserted in a body and offered its services to the German commander who is operating in the northernmost Baltic provinces.

The Russian navy, too, is completely disorganized and, while it is desired to withdraw the warships from Reval and Helsingfors to Kronstadt, it is believed that this operation is impossible, in view of the disuse into which the Baltic fleet has fallen. Only the submarine boats are in a seaworthy condition, it is reported.

There is as yet no definite advices as to the rumored fall of the Lenine-Trotzky government. The proclamation directing that resistance be offered to the German advance, however, did not bear the name of Trotzky, who hitherto has been a virtual dictator, which may be significant.

The Germans have pushed still further eastward in the past 24 hours. In the far north, the village of Hapsal, on the south coast of the Gulf of Finland, has been captured. Further south the city of Rieshitsa, about 100 miles east of Riga, has been entered by the Teutons, who report that they were welcomed by the people. Still [illegible] the village [illegible] ...euzin, [illegible]

To Renovate a Plush Coat

[illegible] hot water [illegible] of the coat [illegible] thoroughly. Brush well and [illegible] will stand up as when new.

TO PROSECUTE FOOD HOARDERS.

$5,000 Fine and Two Years' Imprisonment is Penalty on Conviction.

Hoarding, America's new word for treason, has been placed in the penalizing category of grand larceny by State Food Administrator Howard Heinz. War has been declared against this sinister ally of Kaiser Wilhelm, and thousands of investigators will search Pennsylvania to expose it and punish its perpetrators.

Millions of pinched-faced women and children of England, Belgium, France and Italy are literally begging for American wheat, meat, fats and sugar. Only by curtailment of consumption can America send across the waters the needs of these sufferers.

The urgent appeals of Herbert Hoover for food conservation have met with patriotic response comparable in results to the Liberty Loans and Red Cross financing, but still far from enough of the vital foods are being saved. The food administration has discovered that the hole in the conservation pail is the greedy, selfish hoarder, that this traitor to insure his own wants is deliberately attempting to make as naught the savings of his brother Americans and the sacrifices of his country's soldiers.

Reports have flooded the administration's offices of households with unnecessarily large stocks of flour, sugar and other commodities. The Food Administrator of Philadelphia has for days been effecting a system capable of exposing and convicting these hoarders. He is now ready to drag all hoarders from their snug complaisance to justice.

Two years' imprisonment or $5,000 fine, or both, is the heavy sentence that will be instituted on all persons found guilty of storing more than thirty days' supply of these valuable foods. Besides his thousands of enlisted investigators, Food Administrator Cooke calls upon neighbors and all citizens who may have knowledge of traitor-hoarders to report to him, declaring that those who hide such knowledge and conceal it are untrue Americans. "I shall show no leniency to hoarders," was Cooke's verdict. "The fight is on."

* * *

Imperative Need of Ships.

It is now stated that the European allies are relied upon to furnish shipping for the transportation of American troops to France during the current year, and that this shipping will be procured partly by the curtailment of food shipments and partly by the diversion of allied vessels in other trades or in the hands of neutrals.

If 500,000 troops are to be sent across at least 2,500,000 tons of supplies must also be transported during the year unless the American troops are to live upon the country and be supplied with ammunition by the allies. They are furnished with artillery by the French government, but it is hardly to be expected that France can supply food and ammunition for the American army.

The great difficulty, which is often overlooked in discussing Atlantic transportation, is in overcoming the losses of food supplies resulting from submarine ravages. Not only is the percentage of tonnage constantly diminishing, but the loss in foodstuffs is enormous. Great Britain is now suffering a food shortage, solely because hundreds of thousands of tons of wheat, pork, lard, beans and meats have gone down, thus dangerously reducing the visible supply of food.

In France the daily ration of a workingman is 300 grams of bread, where formerly it was about 900 grams. This is a most exacting test of endurance, and America's plain duty is to improve the situation as soon as possible. The workingmen in question, now on short rations, are turning out artillery for the American army. Is it fair that Americans at home should waste food under these conditionss

In Italy the food situation is even worse than in France. The Italian workingman got meat only once a week even in peace times. Now he gets none. He is satisfied with macaroni or spaghetti, with a nibble of cheese and a sip of black wine. His daily meal calls for more wheat than if he were supplied with meat. Like the French workingman, the Italian is fighting America's battles as truly as are the workingmen of Pittsburgh or Bridgeport.

It is unthinkable that America will deny food to the allies. If Americans are to continue to waste food while the allies are on emergency rations the war may as well be compromised, and America may as well abandon her pretenses of assisting humanity to gain the blessing of self-government.

Assuming that food will be forthcoming, how will it be transported? Ships are as necessary as food. The situation grows more urgent every hour. No responsible official of the government now pretends that the United States alone can furnish sufficient shipping to care for the needs of 1918. Hog Island, that unfathomable mystery, will not be a producing shipyard during this year. In its prime it will not produce as many ships as the submarines are sinking.

The alternative is a combing of other sources of ship supply. The allies may divert a few hundred thousand tons. The rest must come from neutrals. There are many German vessels interned in neutral countries. Why has not the United States acquired all these enemy ships by purchase or otherwise? Peru has broken off friendly relations with Germany, and yet there are several good-sized German vessels lying idle in Peruvian ports. In the meantime Peruvian vessels are carrying German-owned cargoes, the profits from which are transmitted to Germany. And these Peruvian vessels obtain oil from the Panama Canal. If this does not constitute evidence of American assistance to the enemy, what is it? American citizens are forbidden from trading with the enemy, but the United States government seems to be indirectly facilitating German trade.

The obstacles interposed by European neutrals against the acquisition of their shipping by the United States are well known. Holland appears to have driven such a sharp bargain that the United States does not get much real benefit from the Dutch ships which have been released.

As the pinch comes it is apparent that the United States must deal more resolutely with neutrals, particularly those that are known to be favoring Germany. These neutrals [illegible] deliver [illegible] ships if the al[illegible] [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] desperate situation [illegible] a desperate remedy.—Washington Post.

A WARNING.

We Must Fight Enemies in U. S. As Well as Those in Germany.

Warning that Americans must be awake to the enemies within as well as those outside the country's boundries was a well directed point brought out at the First Presbyterian church by Dr. Palmer Romaine Bowdish, of Yonkers, special lecturer of the New York State Health Department, says the Elmira Star-Gazette.

Dr. Bowdish is well acquainted with his subject. He is known as a man of ability and his reputation as a speaker and citizen and official is secure.

He said in part:

"The German people have not even the freedom to think for themselves, although they think they are free. The actual ruling of Germany is really in the hands of a little over fifty people, forty-five per cent. of whom are Prussians. We are the greatest people of freedom in the world and the German people are the greatest people of slavery in the world. It is natural, therefore, for us to be at war with the most absolute autocracy in the world.

"You have heard the Kaiser ask a place in the sun for Germany. Has she ever been denied it? Not at all. What Germany wants is not a place in the sun but the whole sun. The pan-Germans plan to rule not only Europe, but the whole world, which includes America. In America we, as a people, as yet do not appreciate this truth. We are fighting with one hand tied in the back because all of our people are not heart and soul with this war. As yet we have made no sacrifice. As yet we have been superficial. We are a superficial people; we are wasteful; we love our amusements and our table luxuries too well and individually we are not trying to do all we can to win the war by aiding such movements as put forth by the food administration or other governmental activities.

"This is all different in Germany. The people are all pulling together with the authorities with the single aim of winning the war. THEY ARE NOT SUGH FOOLS AS TO TALK OF PEACE. They are talking of nothing but winning the war. I want to tell you right now, that I have it on good authority, that we need not expect peace this side of five years. So buckle yourselves up and get into it heart and soul.

"It is easy for the German to work in co-operation with his fellow Germans, because from childhood he has been brought up with that one idea in his head. He has been taught a philosophy which teaches that the Kaiser is the German God, which speaks for German solidarity and which thus far has meant German success. They have carried all their plans thus far in this war with one single exception, and one of their plans was to attack America in 1923—helped by the German army in America. Do we realize these things? Do we pay any attention to the enemy within? It will cost us dearer than it has thus far unless we wake up to the situation and fight the devil with his own weapons."

The speaker explained how Prince Henry of Germany, when he visited this country some years ago, had organized German clubs all over the United States, and where he had spoken for the fatherland. "He preached to these Germans in America the beauty and the wonders of the fatherland; he preached, too, the necessity of having a strong German element in this country that would eventually run the United States. Later with German money, singing clubs were organized. Do you suppose they sang patriotic American songs? No! They sing German songs praising the fatherland. The effect of songs of this kind upon the growing brains of a child is well known. These clubs were intended to bring up the young German-born in this country faithful to the Kaiser.

"We have many Germans in these United States who owe allegiance to our government—but really are awaiting the opportunity to strike against us. Do we realize this? We lack concerted aim in this country. We do not really realize that we are at war. Do we realize what it means to look over one of those French battlefields—the scattered crosses, humble, yet eloquent—acres of them behind the trenches in France? Under them are soldiers whose lives were given not only for France, but for the freedom of the world.

"Are we doing all we can for our boys in France and those going there? Are we sacrificing—not in words, but in deeds? I think not. Unless we do, unless we unite in deeds, we can not win this war. Then you know what will happen? I'll tell you. Then the flag of Germany will be flying here instead of the Stars and Stripes, as it is flying today in Belgium, in Northern France in Serbia and in Rumania and parts of Russia. Then we must sacrifice at the points of German bayonets, as those unfortunates now living under German flags now realize. Germany is boasting proudly that shewill make us pay her war debts. Then our present taxes and as yet insignificant hardships will appear like a pleasant dream in contrast to the reality.

"Will you wait until you are thrust from the sidewalk into the street at the point of the bayonet of a German officer, as the people are in Germany and in the other countries occupied by Germany, before you realize the seriousness of this war and begin your sacrifice at your table, in your wardrobe and all the other things that we can really go without? Why, women are wearing to-day shoes with high heels and tops that it would take the whole week's wages of the average workingman to buy. Do you call that necessity? We can not win the war that way, let me warn you."

In closing Dr. Bowdish urged parents and relatives to constantly, daily write cheering, uplifting and helpful letters to their boys in France or in the camps. He said they should not expect the boys to write much because they were busy winning the war, but that they needed those letters more than the other things sent them.

* * *

CUSTOMER: — That's the remedy that stopped my cough. I would not dare to be without it this time of year.

DRUGGIST:—I have been in business over half a century and have always sold Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar and I consider it the safest and surest medicine for colds. It contains no opium nor harmful drugs. All druggists.

When it aches again try Pike's Toothache Drops. Adv.

THE DRAFT BOARDS.

Their Work Will Be Easier From Now On—Hard Work Appreciated.

The following admirably expresses the conditions which may be expected to follow the complete classification of the registrants of all local boards. It is also worthy of special note in that it also expresses the attitude of the Provost Marshal General and the War Department towards the patriotism and wonderfully efficient service which has been rendered by all local board members.

Attention is invited to the following letter from the Provost Marshal General which is quoted in detail:

"1. This department has been requested by several state headquarters to outline the general duties of local boards after the completion of classification. Some fifteen thousand citizens compose these boards, and it was recognized early that the government must adopt some policy which would enable these men to assist it in its hour of need yet not take unfair advantage of their patriotism to their business and financial loss. To this end the regulations calling for classification were planned and put into effect. With this work completed the local boards have finished the great task. They will be asked now to supervise only the drawing of army units from their respective communities. They will not be required to be present at the actual physical examinations. The regulations require that they approve or disapprove the result of such examinations, as shown by the physician's record and recommendations. To lighten the demands on the time of board members, they may authorize the chief clerk to sign documents in the name of the board. The main duty of local boards henceforth will be the reclassification of men whose status may change to such a degree as to entitle them to be transferred from one class to another, or to classify such men as may either have failed to register or who may hereafter be required to register.

2. It is suggested where possible that a member of the local board shall act as chief clerk although it should be said here, clerk hire will be closely regulated in a short time based upon the actual registration of a local board.

3. Mobilization duties will largely be mechanical and the preparation of the notices, the making of the lists, the securing of transportation should be performed by the clerk. When large detachments are entraining it is not too much to ask the local board to be represented by one member. These occasions are usually public functions and the presence of a representative of the government is desired.

4. From what has been said, it will be seen that, when the classification is complete, the duties of board members will be supervisory and general and no more onerous than that imposed on members of town and city councils and the like. From time to time specific tasks will be imposed requiring more time and effort, as for instance, the possible registration and classification of men who have attained the age of twenty-one since June 5th, 1917. When such specific tasks are required compensation will be provided for those who must require it. At other times there will be no serious demands on the time on board members and hence no compensation will be provided.

5. The local and district boards are about to complete the erection of an army building machine, the like of which is unknown in the world's history. From it will come the armies of the future and this country never again will find itself unready. The men who have built it have toiled night and day for many months; their work was not such as could be measured in money; true a few have complained but the great majority have toiled on patiently and patriotically through trying ordeals, changing regulations and confusing details, and the result of their work stands out to-day as a monument to their toil. History will find a way to recognize the work of this great body of citizens who, in the rush of war preparation, have given the best that they had to give.

* * *

Beekeepers. Attention.

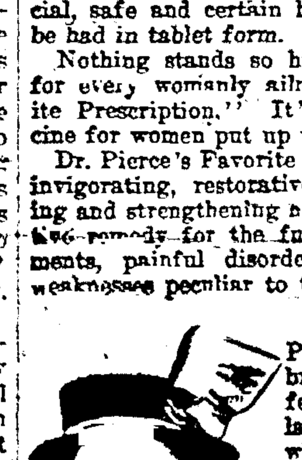
A meeting of the Northern Pennsylvania Beekeepers' Association will be held at Towanda, February 28. A good live program will be given. Among the good things being a talk on spring management by Chief Apiary Adviser George H. Rea, of Reynoldsville, Pa. In the evening an illustrated lecture on beekeeping by Prof. J. G. Sanders, Economic Zoologist, of Harrisburg, with moving picture films.

WOMEN ARE NEEDED TO HELP IN WAR

Women can be usefully employed in nursing the wounded, in making up the soldiers' kits, and a thousand other ways. Many American women are weak, pale or anemic from woman's ills. For young girls just entering womanhood; for women at the critical time; nursing mothers; and every woman who is "run-down," tired or over-worked—Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a special, safe and certain help. It can now be had in tablet form.

Nothing stands so high, as a remedy for every womanly ailment, as "Favorite Prescription." It's the only medicine for women put up without alcohol.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is an invigorating, restorative tonic, a soothing and strengthening nervine and a positive remedy for the functional derangements, painful disorders, and chronic weaknesses peculiar to the sex.



BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.—"I had been broken down and felt as though my last days had come, when I was advised to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I took it and found it did me a wonderful amount of good. I have taken only three bottles and feel I am cured. My limbs are stronger and my nerves are again all right. May God bless Dr. Pierce. I shall always be pleased to recommend his remedies to everybody."—MRS. E. MA[illegible], Beaver Springs, Pa.

[illegible]

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Call & Call,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
Wellsboro, Pa. Office in Bailey & Stokes building, Main St. [illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

John Gerker,

LEONARD TAYLOR, Wellsboro, Pa.—Fine suits from $18 up; pleasing at fair prices. Good fits guaranteed in every case. — Shop in Keystone Hotel.—[illegible] 10, 1906

Wellsboro Agitator

ESTABLISHED IN 1854

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 A YEAR.

TIOGA COUNTY LOCALS.

Happenings of General Interest in This County.

—E. R. Copp, Esq., of Nelson, slipped on the icy walk Feb. 16th, falling and striking the back of his head, being injured severely.

—Mrs. Anna Stevens, of Schenectady, N. Y., widow of the late Dr. W. B. Stevens, of Nelson, died recently. The funeral was held at Elkland Wednesday; interment in the Elkland cemetery.

—Miss Pearl Frances Carpenter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Phillip T. Carpenter, of Arlington, N. J., formerly of Little Marsh, was married recently to Lieut. John A. Sydow, of the U. S. Engineering Corps, stationed at Washington, D. C.

—Knoxville friends learn that Mrs. E. N. Watkins has accepted an editorial chair on the staff of the "Dry Goods Economist," a merchants' periodical of New York. The Watkins family left this place for the city about six months ago.—Knoxville Courier.

—Mrs. J. P. Hart died suddenly at her home in Nauvoo on February 14, aged 38 years. She is survived by her husband, one son and three daughters. The funeral services were held at the Hart church on Feb. 17, Rev. Mr. Sherman, of Liberty, officiating; interment in Salem cemetery.

—Miss Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Colegrove, of Eldred, formerly of Knoxville, died at the Olean hospital, at 9:15 o'clock Wednesday night, Feb. 13, following an operation for appendicitis. Deceased was born in Knoxville, July 18, 1897. The remains were taken to Knoxville for burial.

—Mr. and Mrs. Jud Beers received a card Tuesday evening announcing the safe arrival in France of their son, Manley, whom they had some reason to think might have been on the torpedoed transport Tuscania, but his vessel did not sail until after that shocking tragedy had taken place.—Tioga Argus.

—James G. O'Brien, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank O'Brien, of Miners Mills, died at the Blossburg hospital February 14. Mr. O'Brien was a student at the Mansfield Normal School. He was taken suddenly ill and removed to the hospital, where an operation for appendicitis was performed. He was twenty years old.

—The farm house of Fred Ingalls, a mile north of Covington, was destroyed by fire last week Monday afternoon. The fire caught from clothes hanging near a stove, and was so well started when discovered that very few things from the dwelling were saved. The loss is estimated at $1,500, with no insurance.

—Edward Matthew, aged 49 years, died at his home in Liberty township on February 15, after a short illness. He is survived by his widow, three sons and two daughters. One son, Cleon, is serving in the U. S. army. Funeral services were held in the Union church on February 19; interment in Union cemetery.

—Mrs. Margaret Ostrom, aged 80 years, widow of the late J. E. Ostrom, died at the home of her son, Wilbur, on February 16, after an extended illness. She is survived by one son, Wilbur. Funeral services were held at the Beuter Evan church on Wednesday, Rev. Mr. Sherman officiating; burial in the Salem cemetery.

—The Citizens' Hose Company of Mansfield has ordered a siren fire whistle and it will be placed at the electric light plant. An arrangement will be made dividing Mansfield into wards, each ward having its signal. A list of signals will be conspicuously posted so that all can easily learn the signals for the wards.

—The old heading factory building at Galeton was burned Feb. 14. This building was the property of Mr. Diffenbacker, who conducted a large heading factory until about two years ago. The crate factory which began operations a few months ago was threatened by the fire but not burned owing to the alertness of the firemen.

—Donald Baldwin, formerly of Elmira, died Wednesday in a Buffalo hospital. The remains were removed to Tioga for burial in Evergreen cemetery. The decedent is survived by two aunts, Mrs. G. W. Hazlett and Mrs. Anna Mann; also four cousins, Mrs. A. S. Rhodes, Mrs. J. A. Rhodes and the Misses Rita and Helen Rhodes, all of Elmira.

—David Richards, aged 25, of Altoona, formerly of Blossburg, an ex-[illegible] messenger for the Adams Express Company, operating between [illegible] and Pittsburgh, is in the [illegible] hospital, Pittsburgh. He [illegible] severe injuries in an automobile accident. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Richards, were called to Pittsburgh [illegible] little hope is held out for his recovery.

The [illegible] social event before the beginning [illegible] was held at the home of J[illegible] on Tuesday evening of last [illegible] when he entertained the members of St. John's [illegible] Sunday school class. [illegible] were present and [illegible] served and flinch[illegible] was the diversion. A luncheon was served a short time before midnight, at which time the guests departed, [illegible] Mansfield Free [illegible]

[illegible] left for Camp Meade is Harry Brooks, the star pitcher of the Blossburg baseball team. It is expected that the reliable catcher, Clement Witkoski, better known as "Mann," will soon follow, as he also has passed. The Blossburg battery of Brooks and Mann was considered one of the best among amateur teams in Northern Pennsylvania, and that they will give a good account of themselves in the service of Uncle Sam is assured.

—The Knoxville Branch, American Red Cross, have elected the following officers for the year 1918: Chairman, T. C. Campbell; Vice Chairman, F. D. Owlett; Secretary, Mrs. R. Bunnell Brugler; Treasurer, John L. Sheen. The chairmen of the several committees were appointed by Chairman Campbell as follows: Garment Com., Mrs. P. H. Tucker; Publicity, R. Bunnell Brugler; Supplies, Mrs. C. E. Lawrence; Entertainment, Mrs. A. B. Gilbert; Enrollment, Mrs. H. S. Miller; Finance, Floyd Romayne.

—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bolt received a message from the hospital at Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas, that their son-in-law, Homer Austin, had died of pneumonia Saturday. His remains are on the way to Sylvania, probably arriving Saturday or Sunday. Mr. Austin had been sick with measles, and pneumonia followed, causing his death. He is survived by a wife and two children, a girl fourteen months old and a boy eight years old. He was a member of the 325th Aero Squadron.—Mansfield Advertiser.

—A great deluge of water flooded several of the streets of Elkland early this morning and caused no little excitement about town. Cellars were filled to overflowing and it is reported that quite a number of pigs and chickens were drowned. The stores and business places as a rule were not reached by the flood, however the Journal office was not so lucky. The front office and composing room were uneffected, but our press room floor was covered with water to the depth of about six inches. Elkland Journal.

—After a suspension of 60 days the mill of the Specialty Silk Company, at Morris Run, resumed operations last week Monday morning. The girls employed requested an increase in wages and pending a settlement work has been suspended. S. J. Hudinski, district board member of the United Mine Workers of America, interested himself in behalf of the employes and an adjustment of the questions in dispute was effected. This industry employs 65 girls and it was gratifying news that an amicable settlement had been reached.

—The golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Inscho, of Tioga, was appropriately celebrated at their home on Cowanesque street last week Wednesday, says the Argus. There was quite a large gathering of their relatives, friends and neighbors, who vied with each other in offering hearty congratulations to the worthy couple, sincerely wishing them still many returns of the day. They are among our oldest and most respected residents, and the Argus joins their many friends in wishing them still many years of happy wedded life.

—On a recent evening near Nelson a car containing members of a basket ball team from Corning got on the wrong road while en route to Knoxville. On discovering the mistake the driver attempted to turn the car around in the narrow road and the car "stalled" in a snowdrift near the railroad crossing with the rear of the car pointing down the B. & S. railroad track. The B. & S. passenger train was only about 100 yards from the car at the time and when the engineer saw the red taillight of the automobile he immediately set the brakes, bringing the train to a stop near the car.

—Ralph C. Edgcomb, aged 45 years, proprietor of the Columbia Hotel at Galeton, was stricken with apoplexy about 10:30 o'clock last Wednesday evening and died at 4 o'clock Thursday morning. Mr. Edgcomb succeeded his father, the late J. O. Edgcomb, as proprietor of the Edgcomb House in Galeton. He spent his boyhood days at Tioga. He is survived by his widow, by his mother, Mrs. J. O. Edgcomb; one brother, Joseph, of Elmira, and one sister, Mrs. Walter G. Stevens, of Twin Falls, Idaho. He was a member of the B. P. O. Elks, of Hornell, and was highly esteemed. The funeral was held Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

—During the electric storm which passed over this section last Thursday night about midnight lightning struck the house of N. W. Ashton, on East street, tearing the telephone from the wall and setting the edges of the wall paper on fire. Over the linoleum on the dining room floor, in which room the telephone was located, lay fragments of the wire that resembled little green worms burning. It stirred Mr. and Mrs. Ashton up pretty lively for a time, while some of their neighbors had gotten up, put on their boots and were looking around in the neighborhood to see where the bolt of electricity had struck. Many of the telephones about town were affected and would not work Friday morning.—Knoxville Courier.

—No contracts were let in Harrisburg on Feb. 19 for State Highway work in Tioga and Lycoming counties, but action will be taken shortly by Commissioner O'Neil. Bids received for State Highway Route No. 22, in Delmar township, for 1.13 miles, between Wellsboro and Wellsboro Junction, were as follows: John C. Bradley, of Corning, $97,347.60; Irving G. Horton, of Reading, $98,782.34. The Highway Department estimate for this work is $77,411.80. These prices are more than double the average prices for similar work in normal times. The county and township refuse to consider the matter further at this time, as the cost is too great, but this does not mean that the project is dropped; it is only deferred until the cost of materials decreases.

—F. J. Merrick and F. J. Sherer, both of Knoxville, were returning from Westfield Saturday evening in the Merrick car and figured in a skidding accident which merited the presence of a movie taker, says the Courier. At a point near the top of the hill at the Broadbent place, at Phillips, the automobile, a combination of a Ford and a Metz, was guided into a depression in the road and the sudden drop caused one of the front springs to break. Control was lost and the machine took a [illegible] course. There is nothing both special and [illegible] in the patriotic fervor and martial spirit of the Indians everywhere during the recent months that has brought a startling call to every loyal heart [illegible]

down the long pitch and across several rods of sloping pasture land. The other forward spring gave way and the vehicle stopped with the bottom of the radiator burier in the ground. The accident happened about three miles west of Knoxville.

—After several conferences between the committee of the miners and the officials of the company, a new wage scale agreement has been executed between the miners employed and the Corning-Blossburg Coal Corporation. This agreement is the result of considerable effort on the part of Alfred Schultz, superintendent of the company, and Stanley J. Hudzinski, member of the executive board of the United Mine Workers of America. These men were in Corning at the offices of the company and returned with the agreement ratified by the officials of the coal company. This is good news for Blossburg, for it means that the company which, under extremely trying conditions, has continued to operate until a tonnage of about thirty tons per day has been achieved, will from now on be able to work to far better advantage and should shortly have a largely increased output. The company has been working the Bear Creek seam and as it has a lease on a large field, will shortly be able to give employment to a large number of men in addition to those it now has. The new scale will allow for the additional coal of development and give both the company and the miners fair treatment.

Lawrenceville Locals.

Mrs. Rue B. Darling fell recently and fractured her right arm.

Friday evening, Feb. 15, at the manse, the Pegaway Club gave a variety shower to Mrs. Fritz Hartman, formerly Miss Ruth Andrews. Also at the same time and place the losers of the barrel contest banqueted the winners of the club, the whole affair taking the form of a valentine party. Mrs. Hartman received many beautiful and useful presents in cut glass, linen, china and silver. Several games were played and a very enjoyable evening spent.

E. A. Butler and family have moved into the Middaugh house on Main street, recently vacated by Harvey Cloos.

Several people in this vicinity Monday saw the large balloon go over from Akron, Ohio, that landed at Lowman, N. Y.

Prof. E. J. LaFrance expects to be called to camp for military duty soon.

Misses Carolyn Davis and Marguerite White, of Wellsboro, were in town recently.

Rev. T. E. Barr gave an illustrated lecture on "The Bell and the Flag," with lantern slides of "The Star Spangled Banner."

The Grangers on Feb. 22 held a picnic in their hall.

* * *

Crookedcreek Briefs.

The Christian and Missionary Alliance convention at the Holiday church was well attended and enjoyed by all. The missionaries gave very interesting talks on India and Africa. The missionary offering was $213, with more cards yet to be brought in.

Feb. 14th we had quite a flood. The little creek came down through town but not much damage was done.

W. S. Mitchell and wife of Wellsboro, spent last week Monday with Mrs. Anna Mitchell, who is ill.

Mrs. Emma McCollum, of Bear Creek, was called home to spend the week with her mother, Mrs. Nelson Smith, who is ill.

Mrs. Sophrona Long, of Osceola, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. A. J. Dickinson.

Mrs. Blanche Baker, of Stokesdale, was a recent guest of Ed. Baker.

Henry Hamm visited his daughter in Corning recently.

Smith Herrington, of New York sate, visited his sister, Mrs. Linus Wilcox, recently.

The revival meetings continue in the Alliance church. Rev. Fred Hayes is in charge, assisted by Miss Georgia Jackson, of Osceola.

* * *

Elkland News.

The J. F. F. Club gave a dance in Parkhurst hall Friday evening, Feb. 22.

J. H. Buckbee & Son have bought the stock of the Kastelic bakery on Buffalo street.

Mrs. William Brock has returned home, after visiting her daughter at North Bend.

The New York state guards played the Elkland champions. It was a lively game of basketball; score, 45 to 28, in favor of Elkland.

Benjamin Trim has been visiting in Westfield.

Miss Louise Preston has accepted a position as organist in the M. E. church.

The supper at the home of Wm. Martindell netted $20 for the benefit of the M. E. church.

Mrs. Wm. Carpenter and son, Robert, have returned home after spending a week with her parents in Hammond.

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Clark Prindel.

Mrs. Geo. Greengrass is entertaining her father, from Plains, N. Y.

* *

Death of Earl H. Thomas.

Earl H. Thomas died at Harrisburg Feb. 4, of gastritis. He was the son of George and Agnes Thomas, of Morris. Mr. Thomas was a highly respected citizen, moral, temperate and industrious, and a consistent member of the M. E. church. He was a self-educated man and after teaching a few terms of public school became employed as a mail clerk, which position he had held for the past fifteen years.

He was born in Morris township, April 13, 1878. The funeral was held from the home of his parents in Morris township, Rev. Mr. Upham, of the Morris M. E. church, officiating; interment was made in the Harts cemetery. He is survived by his parents and one sister, Mrs. Elmer Lewis.

* * *

5,000 Indians Enlist

Commissioner Cato[illegible] that 5,000 Indians [illegible] the U. S. [illegible] ating [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] worth [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

WALLACE INGERICK WRITES.

Describes Conditions As They Appear to Americans in France—Is a Tioga County Boy.

Note.—The writer of the following article, Wallace L. Ingericks, is a Tioga county boy, who is in Uncle Sam's postal service at the front. He left Charleston, W. Va., shortly after the first troops were sent abroad and has been in France ever since.

With the American Expeditionary Forces, Somewhere in France, Jan. 22.—As the panorama changes before the eyes of the traveler on a seaboard express, so the panorama of our lives changes in this land of France. I am very busily engaged in directing work with which I have become accustomed; orders arrive, and within three hours I am speeding away to take charge of work that is new and unfamiliar. I am leaving behind friends, who in point of time are new, but who seem very old and dear to me; friends whom I shall cherish as long as I live. Behind me I am leaving Superintendent Knox, under whom I have worked ever since coming to France, and while I may think I have earned the promotion I will always remember that it was in no small measure due to him that I became superintendent. Jim Knox—always behind me when I was right, always ready to assume the responsibility when I was wrong. For his sake as well as my own I am very glad my mistakes were few. I shall always remember the man who was glad to see me advanced, although unfamiliar hands had to take up the work where I left it, and that meant long hours and extra work for the superintendent.

The new place is new only to Americans. In all other respects it is very primitive, but I enjoy it very much, it is so different from what one expects it is, for all the world like a story book of boyhood days. The old town must have been asleep for years. It hardly realized its awakening, but I fancy when the stars and stripes are floating in Berlin and the Americans have gone the realization will be very vivid.

At first I was inclined to think the natives less friendly than I had found the French elsewhere, but soon I came to know that it was timidity that held them back, and that their hearts were just as warm as those of others I had met. Those with whom I came in contact at my last location had learned to understand my French to some extent, but I found difficulty in making myself understood at my new hotel. A daughter of the landlady, who, by the way is very pretty—and most French girls have not so impressed me—spoke some English to help me out, and I soon ascertained that she really spoke English very well. When I asked her why she had not spoken it at first she said she was afraid to try. She had studied English at school, but until the coming of the Americans she had never spoken it. Now, she declares, she will marry no one but an American.

I wish I might picture the town as it appeared to me to-day when I strolled about it. Situated on rolling ground, the narrow streets twist between the gigantic walls and between archways perhaps not as magnificent as some I have seen, but at least fine enough to be called splendid. Like other French cities, the buildings are all of stone, but in the suburbs some of the homes have splendid yards, not in size, but in upkeep and general appearance, and some of them are lined on either side with stately trees.

The shops are small as in other French cities, but they are bright and inviting. I expect this staid old city has done more real business in the few weeks just passed than in the last twenty years of its existence.

The children of France will always have a warm spot in my heart. Little tots not more than three years of age come to "salute" and naively stand at attention until we have passed, and then come running to take our hands and clatter along beside us, their wooden shoes merrily ringing on the stone pavements. They quickly pick up English expressions and in a few days we are able to carry on quite a conversation by mixing the English they know with the French we understand.

The peasants who swarm to the city on market days are no strangers to us. We have known them before in story and in picture, but somehow I had always associated them with other countries. The women, all in black, with wooden shoes and queer spotless white headdress; the men in wooden shoes and black sacks which resembled nothing so much as huge black bags.

The cooking here is different and more to my taste than any I have yet found. My dinner to-day was cooked over an open fire in an old fashioned fireplace. Madame deftly browned the potatoes while the monsieur kept the fire burning with a pair of bellows—the meal was fine.

I have written this at the hotel. The room is filled with gay French and American boys. The young lady is playing the piano. A young French officer is singing and a dozen American college boys are joining in on the chorus. They probably know little of the meaning of the words they sing. So if my letter seems somewhat disconnected you may know why. Probably I have not been able to picture the scenes as I have seen them, but I hope I may have given you some little idea of the life as I have seen and enjoyed it here.

Any of Mr. Ingerick's Tioga county friends who desire to write him a cheering letter while he is serving his country may address him "W. L. Ingerick, U. S. Postal Service, A. P. O. 725, Somewhere in France."

ONLY POWERFUL MEDICINE WILL END RHEUMATISM

It matters not whether you have had agonizing pains from rheumatism for 20 years or distressing twinges for 20 weeks, Rheumaid is [illegible] and mighty [illegible] drive rheumatism [illegible] and also [illegible]

[illegible] Rheumaid on a no cure no pay basis. A large bottle is inexpensive and after you take the small dose as directed once a day for two days you should know that at last you have obtained a remedy that will conquer rheumatism.

[illegible] Rheumaid has [illegible] by [illegible] and has [illegible] and [illegible] Adv.

LETTER FROM LT. FAY X. FIELD.

Has 350 Patients Under His Charge "Somewhere in France."

Somewhere in France, Jan. 17, 1918.—Dear Mother and Dad: The weather here still continues to be agreeable, much warmer than when we first arrived, and it will not be very long before we again go into khaki and B. V. D.

As I told you in the last letter, I am temporarily stationed with another hospital until this one gets to working. Have about 350 patients under my charge at present, so am kept quite busy.

Am getting used to sleeping on boards, and can now arrange myself quite comfortable. Received a letter from dad yesterday. Enjoyed it very much. Have not as yet received the package you sent me, but presume I will some time. I get my mail very irregular, sometimes I get a letter in two weeks, and again it is six weeks to two months late.

We may yet go to Italy. So far nothing definite is known, but would not mind staying here until spring and then going to the western front in France. Think I will try to get up there anyway, as I want to see something of the big show and in these base hospitals you see only the after effect.

Will write again soon. Give all my best regards. Sorry I can not send picture post cards from here, but will send you some oriental souvenirs; can get here some very curious ones. With lots of love, Fay, 31st General Hospital, F. E. P., France.

Somewhere in France, Jan. 26, 1918.—Dear Mother and Dad: Have had a long hard day. Have seen over 100 new patients besides being orderly medical officer for the day and carrying out my own work.

Am feeling fine, and enjoying this beautiful climate every minute: bright warm sunshiny spring days, with cool frosty nights, but it will soon be very warm here. But then I do not know how long I will be stationed here in Marseilles, but hope that I am until spring.

Received a letter from dad to-day, and one from mother day before yesterday; both of which I enjoyed very much. You speak about it being so cold, and I have only seen snow once this winter and that was when I was coming through France. But I had enough cold on that trip to last a life time; was not warm once for three days and three nights. But even at that I was thankful I was not headed for the trenches. Although I want to go up to the trenches and do my bit, I prefer it when the weather is warm.

King is still with the bunch, and we may be together for some time yet, but one can never tell. Have never received a cent from the British government for allowances, but have a couple hundred dollars coming some time. When it will reach me I don't know, but it may some day.

Know of no news of a startling nature so will close. Will write again soon.

Can not send picture post cards out of France or would send you a number, but will bring some back with me. With lots of love,

FAY.

P. S. You say you do not know whether packages will be forwarded to me; they will, and for goodness sake send some tobacco and cigarettes, as they are more difficult to buy than sugar in France. Have not as yet received Christmas package.

* * *

W. S. S. Sales to Feb. 16th.

	Maturity Value
Academy Corners	None
Ansonia	$ 329.00
Antrim	830.00
Arnot	2,558.75
Asaph	91.50
Austinburg	2.00
Blossburg	4,556.25
Cowanesque	300.00
Canoecamp	None
Covington	None
Crookedcreek	202.00
Eastpoint	None
Elkland	944.00
Fallbrook	.75
Gaines	2,415.25
Gleason	None
Jackson Summit	3.50
Knoxville	1,822.25
Kress	101.00
Lambscreek	.75
Lawrenceville	344.00
Leetonia	394.50
Liberty	976.25
Leolyn	1.75
Little Marsh	10.00
Lloyd	12.00
Mainesburg	20.00
Mansfield	3,722.50
Middlebury Center	177.00
Millerton	2,153.75
Morris	435.75
Morris Run	2,234.75
Nelson	349.00
Ogdensburg	None
Osceola	40.00
Potterbrook	82.75
Rutland	45.00
Sabinsville	114.75
Tiadaghton	1.00
Tioga	385.50
Trowbridge	None
Wellsboro	7,838.10
Westfield	1,802.03
	$25,297.38

* * *

Lawrenceville Honor Roll.

The following students of the Lawrenceville school have an average of 90 and over:

High School—Clara Fletcher, Bernice Barnes, Ethyl Bravo, Mary Weaver, Perry Heckart, Mary Swanson, Faustina Bernauer and Ruth Wilcox.

7th and 8th Grades—Viola Anderson, Grace Osgood, Richard Swan, Delle Davis and Waldo Kuhl.

5th and 6th Grades—Esther Swanson, Kathryn Brown, Willis Wilcox and Viola Kuhl.

3rd and 4th [illegible] Brown, [illegible] Reba [illegible] Florence [illegible] son, Vi[illegible] [illegible] Blanche Ward, Ruth [illegible] Kenneth [illegible] Leona Gallagher, Willard [illegible] Beals and Ada Crane.

* * *

Thrifty Thrift Stamps

Sing a song of Thrift Stamps
Sixteen in a row
Take them to an agent,
Add thirteen cents or so
Change them for a War Stamp
And for your loyal
You'll get a shiny $5 bill
In Nineteen Twenty-three.

NEW CHILDREN'S HOME.

Dedication of the Northern Tier Children's Home at Harrison Valley.

The dedication of the Northern Tier Children's Home at Harrison Valley took place in that village February 5th, at 2 p. m. The ceremony, though simple and informal, was most impressive. It was expected that Rev. G. H. Carr, of Ulysses, would make the dedication address, but train service and the condition of the roads made his coming impossible, so there was no formal dedication address.

The service was opened with devotionals by Rev. Mr. Wilcox, of the Harrison Valley M. E. church. This was followed by remarks by Rev. Mr. Wilcox, Rev. G. G. Burroughs, pastor of the Harrison Valley Baptist church; Mr. Harry Wright, Secretary of the Board of Directors, and Miss VanDusen, founder and matron of the home. These brief speeches were interspersed by very appropriate and pleasing musical numbers by various young people of the town, under the direction of Mrs. LaPette Gustin. The service proper was closed with the dedicatory prayer by Rev. Mr. Burroughs.

Following this was one of the most attractive and impressive features of the occasion, the presentation of the twenty children now in the home and Miss Gertrude Greenlee, the matron's assistant. Together they sang the old familiar childhood hymn, "Precious Jewels." To see these homeless and dependent children clean and well cared for, in such a home, in the real home atmosphere with which Miss VanDusen and her workers in a marvelous way surround them, to look into their faces and realize what this Christian influence is going to mean in their future lives is to make the most indifferent feel a doubled responsibility in his relation to these "Little Ones."

The new home building itself is ideally commodious and comfortable. It resembles a real home sheltering a large and growing family rather than an institution. In fact, this has been Miss VanDusen's ideal from the beginning—not an orphanage but a home. At the close of the dedication services the guests were given the freedom of the home and it was inspected from the heating plant, which warms the whole building so satisfactorily, to the large garret, which is to become the new play room.

Everyone was greatly impressed by the cleanliness and order, each child having his own locker for clothing and being trained to keep them in perfect order.

The purchase price of the new building was $750. To this has been added $850 for repairs, including the furnace. All the indebtedness has been met except $350, so the home was dedicated free from debt except for this amount. There is, however even now, great need for further improvements, a bathroom being the most immediate necessity. The directors are trusting this and other needs will be met as they have been in the past by those who feel a responsibility for the care of these helpless children and are moved to give for the improvement and maintenance of the home. This institution is supported by personal gifts, and we must have the home constantly in mind, for it is indeed a grave undetaking to support a family of twenty in these times.

At the annual business meeting of the Northern Tier Children's Home which preceeded the dedication services, the following directors were elected to serve the coming year: Rev. G. G. Burrougrs, President, Harrison Valley; Harry Wright, Secretary, Harrison Valley; Lena E. Stevens, Harrison Valley; Frank Coates, Vice President, Westfield; Charles Lawrence, Knoxville. George Michelfelder, Jr., was elected treasurer of the institution, and any funds sent him will be properly turned over to the home. In making gifts to the home, please designate it for the building or maintenance fund.

* * *

Home Service and Morale.

Men may be the best soldiers in the world, but if things are not well with their families at home they lose efficiency through worry, and the morale of the army—that all important factor—begins to fail.

Every report from the training camps and from the French front mentions the excellent spirit of our troops. Will they maintain this morale while thousands of miles from home, through trench life and battle, to the victorious end? The answer will be determined largely by the Home Service of the American Red Cross.

Keeping up the courage of our fighting men is a patriotic duty in which every Home Service worker has a responsibility. It is not given to these workers to storm the enemy's trenches, but the morale of the American army, which should be the highest, is largely in their keeping—and this is the "invisible armor" which will help win the war.—Red Cross Clippings.

* * *

Farmers Appreciate Lime.

The farmers of Pennsylvania are appreciating lime more and more each year. The use of lime as a soil amending factor is observed in the reports of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture to amount to 312,948 tons exclusive of the lime burned by farmers on their own farms.

There is 18,586,832 acres in farm lands in Pennsylvania, of which 12,673,519 [illegible] are improved lands. This means [illegible] there was an average of [illegible] lime used on the improved [illegible] of the state—a very [illegible] compared to the [illegible] for maximum [illegible] yet, more per[illegible] any other state [illegible]

SPEAKERS WANTED.

Four-Minute Men Ask for Volunteers to Aid in Work.

The Four-Minute Men of Tioga county are making an appeal for additional speakers, as they will be needed later. They will work for the Red Cross, Liberty Loan, and all the things that the government wants put before the people. The chairman, E. S. Coles, of Mansfield, says: "We especially need speakers in every township in the county. They will be called Four-Minute Men, although some may never speak in the movies or for as short a time as four minutes.

"Those who are already enrolled as Four Minute Men may volunteer again, for additional speeches, and all other patriotic speakers are asked to enlist in this cause. They are asked to communicate with the county chairman, in order to avoid confusion, and later he will assign them to the local chairmen.

"The Four Minute Men are a branch of the U. S. Committee of Public Information and in Pennsylvania are a part of the Committee of Public Safety because that committee was so well organized to take over the various activities which the national government would ask us to look after. They speak for four minutes only in the moving picture theatres and also on other occasions. Besides this they furnish the speakers for the patriotic rallies to be held the last week of every month. The speakers in these rallies speak for longer than four minutes, usually about fifteen minutes."

WILL JUNK RAILROAD.

No Hope for New York & Pennsylvania Line.

Final sentence was passed on the New York & Pennsylvania Railway last Monday, when the officers of the road received a message from the office of Railway Director General Wm. G. McAdoo, of Washington, D. C., stating that the government would not assume the operation and management of the N. Y. & P. Railway, and that its continued operation was optional with the owners. The owners abandoned the line last November and since then no trains have been run over this end. A stub train has been run on the Pennsylvania end upon the orders of the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania. Now that the government has refused to order any portion of the road to be continued in operation the authority of the Pennsylvania Commission to cause the Pennsylvania end of the road to be operated appears to be lacking. Immediate measures will be taken to vacate the order of the Pennsylvania Commission, and plans will go on to junk the property.

Attorney Howard Cobb, of Ithaca, one of the owners, and representing the other owners of the railway, has been bending every effort to get the government to take over the road and operate it. He even secured a favorable recommend from Interstate Commerce Commissioner Willy. It is the avowed policy of Director General McAdoo to abandon all small lateral railroads to their fate, and operate under government management only the big through lines.

There is no project now in sight to save the N. Y. & P. Railway. It will undoubtedly be junked in due time.

HEARD IN WELLSBORO.

How Bad Backs Have Been Made Strong—Kidney Ills Corrected.

All over Wellsboro you hear it. Doan's Kidney Pills are keeping up the good work. Wellsboro people are telling about it—telling of bad backs made sound again. You can believe the testimony of your own townspeople. They tell it for the benefit of you who are suffering. If your back aches, if you feel lame, sore and miserable, if the kidneys act too frequently, or passages are painful, scanty and off color, use Doan's Kidney Pills, the remedy that has helped so many of your friends and neighbors. Follow this Wellsboro citizen's advice and give Doan's a chance to do the same for you.

M. D. Howe, 75 Pearl street, says: "I suffered from backache and had sharp, shooting pains in my loins. Often in the morning I had headaches and though I used different medicines, I never got much relief. I heard about Doan's Kidney Pills and got a supply at the Corner Drug Store, and began taking them. They greatly benefited me. I always keep a box of Doan's in the house."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Howe had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

For Knitters.

To straighten the kinks out of wool that has been used, wind the wool in a skein and tie the skein in four places. Then dip it in lukewarm water, squeeze water out gently, and hang up to dry. The wool will look like new.

No Raise In Price Of This Great Remedy

HILL'S CASCARA QUININE

[illegible]

Smith's Shoe Store

It is not the price of a pair of shoes, but what you pay per month for shoes.

Buy Walk-Overs

Fair dealing for [illegible] We [illegible] for [illegible]

Farmers

Cure Your Meat in the "WRIGHT WAY"

We guarantee Wright's Smoke and Ham Pickle to give

Absolute Satisfaction
No Trouble
Little Work
Perfect Results

For salting, pickling and sugar-curing all kinds of meats.
Will keep in any climate.

Wright's Smoke Flavor for Cooking—TRY IT.

Corner Drug Store
FAY F. HOWD, Inc.

Portland Cement

It's a little early to talk it, I know; but I have some in stock now, and if you think you are going to use some this season—would'nt it be a good idea to get it when you can; store it in some good, dry place, and have it when you are ready to use it.
There is no telling what the chances may be a little later.

Geo. M. Spalding

F. J. Campbell
Insurance
That Insures Prompt Payment When a Loss Occurs.

Fire, Life, Automobile, Accident, Health, Compensation, Liability, Live Stock and Surety Bonds.

63 Main Street

Dr A. G. HAMILTON
DENTIST,
CONVERSE BUILDING. WELLSBORO, PA

FRED M. BODINE
DENTIST
Hastings Block, WELLSBORO, PA.

Walter L. Quimby
Fire, Life, Accident and Health Insurance
Office Over Pagan's Jewelry Store
—Nov. 21-26t.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Cash paid for wheat, buckwheat and sound milling rye, delivered at Wellsboro Roller Mills. Wheat flour and wheat flour substitutes, table corn meal, corn flour, buckwheat flour and rye flour at lowest prices. Geo. C. Brooks.—Feb. 20-4t.

Wellsboro Agitator

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1918.

New Advertisements.

First National Bank.
Wanted—Penn Shoe Co.
Watches—C. E. Fullwood.
Spring Goods—Bernkopfs.
Cement—Geo. M. Spalding.
Estate of Charles Hildbolt.
For Sale—Dr. P. W. Houser.
Auto Livery—S. M. Thornton.
Seed Potatoes—M. H. Stowell.
Sheriff's Sales—Fred B Husted.
For Rent—Mrs. Albert Wetmore.
Rugs—Siemens' Furniture Store.
For Sale—Dunsmore & Edwards.
Auditorium—O. B. Roberts & Son.
Tioga County Savings & Trust Co.
Farm for Sale—W. H. Fletcher & Son.
The Woman's Shop—Finkelstein & Mack.

RIGHT ABOUT HOME.

Facts and Comments of Matters in Wellsboro and Vicinity.

—W. S. S. record for Tioga county on page 2.

E. Lee Kohler, of Gaines, was in town Thursday.

—George B. Dusinberre is home from Cleveland.

—Phillip Lappla was home from Buffalo over Sunday.

—W. D. VanHorn was home from Geneva, over Sunday.

—Read the ad. "Back Them Up," and then buy W. S. S.

—E. R. Davis, of Westfield, was in town Monday on business.

—Dr. J. P. Longwell has been visiting relatives in New York.

—Mr. Milo G. Austin is confined to his bed with an attack of grip.

—[illegible] is in New York [illegible]

[illegible]

Frank H. Roberts of [illegible] was in town Wednesday on business.

Mrs. H. C. Moore is visiting her mother Mrs. M. Field at Lakewood N. J.

Robert Edwards and Miss Ellen Johnson were married Friday in Elmira.

Mrs. Nell Hotchkiss is taking a course in nursing at the Corning hospital.

—Sergeant Chas. H. Morrow was on a furlough recently visiting his family.

—Hon. Andrew B. Hitchcock, of Knoxville, was in town Monday on business.

—John McCarthy is home from Fort Benjamin Harrison on a short furlough.

—"Motorists' Column" on page 6; also special war articles, general news, etc.

The sale of thrift stamps is being pushed among school children this week.

—Read the special war articles on pages 2, 3, 6 and 7. They are all interesting.

—Mr. and Mrs. William Kilgus went to Buffalo last Wednesday to visit relatives.

—Mrs. S. Y. Doumaux and son, Arthur, have been visiting relatives in Jamestown, N. Y.

—Fred W. Stone, of the Westfield Free Press force, was in town Wednesday on business.

—Mrs. A. G. Hamilton returned Wednesday to Pittsburgh to resume her musical studies.

—Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Rockwell, of Wellsboro, were in town Tuesday.—Mansfield Advertiser.

—The Joseph Gartland property on Meade street has been sold to Mr. Townsend, of Stonyfork.

—Mrs. Charles Butler, of Helvetia street, who has been quite seriously ill, is slowly recovering.

—L. Vaughn, of Morris, bought a Dodge car Monday of the Dartt Carriage and Automobile Company.

—Mrs. George Sweigert, of Buffalo, was called here last week by the illness of her father, Henry Tomb.

—Jury Commissioner A. T. Porter and Mr. F. B. Tremaine, of Lawrenceville, were in town Monday.

—War summary, special articles on the war, real estate transfers, "The Draft Boards," etc., on page 3.

George Adamy bought a Buick six-cylinder touring car Monday of the O. H. Evans Automobile Company.

—E. G. Carson left yesterday for Indiana after another carload of horses. He expects to be gone about a week.

—Judge Channell has bought the first $50 block in the Red Cross Quilt. The campaign is progressing encouragingly.

—Mrs. Frank J. Bullard, of Hagerstown, Md., was called here Sunday by the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. Mary Landrus.

—E. F. Walsh, advertising manager and decorator at the Bernkopf store, was in New York city last week buying new spring goods.

—Curtis Prethero fell on the ice Monday and broke both bones of his left forearm. He fractured the same arm about two months ago.

—Mrs. George H. Jackson and Mrs. C. W. Weaver, of Corning, have been visiting Mrs. Jackson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Smith.

—Mr. Joseph E. Fischler, a Delmar fruit grower, has already marketed over 1,700 bushels of apples and still has about 300 bushels on hand.

—Mrs. E J Catlin was in Philadelphia last week to visit her son, Howard Catlin, a student of dentistry at the University of Pennsylvania.

—Sergeant Verne O. Field, of Wellsboro, sailed a few days ago for France. His wife spent a few days with him in New York before he sailed.

—Second Lieut. Lawrence Potter, of the 11th U. S. Infantry, brother of Miss Catherine H. Potter, of Wellsboro, expects to sail in a few days for France.

—Former County Commissioner P. H. Dewey, of Gaines, was in town Saturday. He is rapidly recovering from a recent operation for the removal of gall stones.

—F. L. Smith has presented the Bache Hose Company with a service flag containing 17 stars, representing former members of the famous Bache running team, now in the U. S. service.

—State Director Dr. E. H. Swing has appointed Dr. A. G. Hamilton, of Wellsboro, as director of free dental activities for Tioga county and its authorized to secure the co-operation of the draft boards in his district.

—Guy E. Campbell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eli Campbell, is in the Walter Reed General Hospital, ill of scarlet fever. He was working with the civilian engineers at Camp Humphreys, Va., when he was taken ill.

—Rex Faulkner Roby, the three-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Roby, of Stonyfork, died Feb. 18. The funeral was held Tuesday at 10:30 at the home of the parents. Rev. E. S. Cole officiating; interment in the West Branch cemetery.

—Hon. Alanson B. Houghton, president of the Corning Glass Works, authorizes the announcement of his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Congress in the 37th New York district. If the voters of that district are wise they will elect him.

—Corp. Arnold L. Blackwell was home from Camp Meade, Md., to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. X. Blackwell, on Friday and Saturday; also their son, Enoch, from the Beech Creek Division of the N. Y. C. R. R., where he is employed as a telegraph operator.

—Private Elmer Crumm has been home on a three-day furlough. The family visited at Reuben Crumm's, among them being Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Crumm, Mr. and Mrs. Will Crumm and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Crumm.

—Charles David Walker, aged 81 years, died last Wednesday at the home of his son, J. B. Walker, at Asaph. He was born Feb. 14, 1837, at Port Crane, N. Y. He was a veteran of the civil war. The funeral was held Saturday afternoon at two o'clock; burial at Ansonia.

—There will be a meeting of the men's organized bible classes of Tioga county in the lecture room of the Baptist church in Wellsboro on Friday evening, March 1st, at 7:30. Mr. Johnson, of the state workers' force, will speak on "The Prohibition Amendment." A large attendance is expected.

[illegible] He is survived by his wife and daughter. The funeral was held Sunday morning at eleven o'clock at the Church of Christ, Rev. M. S. Blair officiating; burial in the Wellsboro cemetery.

M. H. Griswold has rented the W. D. VanHorn house, and will take possession as soon as it is vacated. Mr. VanHorn will remove his family to Geneva, where he is employed as general manager of the National Wheel Works, manufacturers of "Pasco" wire wheels for automobiles and airplanes.

—Mr. Sem P. Vanderhoof, of Hamburg, N. J., writes us that he has seen four columns of milk checks recorded in the Agitator and is moved to send us a note about his own dairy. For the month of December Mr. Vanderhoof's thirteen cows brought him in cash $483.00. He is evidently a good dairyman.

—Postoffice Inspector Albert E. Wetmore expects to move his family to Sayre about April 1st. Mr. Wetmore's district is composed of the counties of Tioga, Bradford and Susquehanna. He will have an office in the new Federal building at Sayre, when it is completed, and will be much better located to cover his district by rail.

—George C. Gerken, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Gerken, of Wellsboro, was registered at Hackettstown, N. J., where he has been teaching school for three years. Recently he has been taking a special college course at Easton, Pa. A few days ago he was drafted at Hackettstown and today leaves Easton to go into training at Camp Dix.

—The Wellsboro School Auxiliary of the Tioga County Chapter, American Red Cross, placed a very interesting exhibit of finished knitted articles, quilts, afghans, etc., in the show windows of the Howd drug store last week. The display attracted much attention. The work was all done by the pupils of the Wellsboro public schools.

—Miss Marguerite White, of Wellsboro, was in town Tuesday looking after business for the Bell Telephone Company. Miss Herrington, who usually attends to this duty, being ill with the grip. Miss White, who is a very charming young lady, is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Newell R. White, of Wellsboro, who were at one time residents of Westfield.—Free Press.

—The marriage of Miss Louise E. Carpenter, of Elmira, to Walter L. Crumm, of Wellsboro, took place last Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock at the manse of the Lake street Presbyterian church in Elmira, Dr. R. Lew Williams performing the ceremony. The couple were attended by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Thompson. Mr. and Mrs. Crumm will reside on a farm near Wellsboro.

—An ice jam at the bridge on Walnut street caused a flood last Wednesday morning about two o'clock, the creek overflowing and running down Crafton to Pearl street, also down Waln to Pearl street. Many cellars were filled and the streets were littered with flood trash and cakes of ice. Aside from the damage to the contents of cellars, no harm was done.

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Peck, of Wellsboro, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Saxton, at Clermont, Florida, write their friends here that they are enjoying themselves to the limit in auto rides, motor boat trips, fishing, etc., and last week they attended the fair at Orlando. They also mention that the sun shines the entire day there, and ask if we still have ice and snow.—Tioga Argus.

—The pupils, under the direction of Mrs. McClintock, Supervisor of Music and Drawing in our schools, are rehearsing diligently for the "Princess Bonnie," a light opera to be given Thursday evening, March 7, at Bache Auditorium. This production will be fully up to the standard set during the past two years. Buy your ticket at the first opportunity and exchange it early, as in the past standing room has been at a premium.

—Another ice jam at the Walnut street bridge caused the creek to overflow yesterday morning about 2 o'clock, the water running down Crafton and Waln streets and flooding cellars along those streets and on the east side of Main street below the postoffice. The ice was dynamited under the bridge Monday afternoon, freeing the channel, but the heavy rain Monday evening loosened the ice up-stream, which piled up at the bridge.

—Miss Rachael Ely, aged 18 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Ely, of Delmar, died last Wednesday in the Blossburg hospital, of abscess of the brain. She had been a member of the student body of the Wellsboro High School and was beloved by all who knew her. She is survived by her parents and one brother, Wayne. The funeral was held Friday afternoon at two o'clock, Rev. Mr. Simmons officiating; interment in the Wellsboro cemetery.

—Our citizens should not try to secure more than thirty days' supply of either sugar or flour. Its against recent rulings and it might be very costly if you break these rulings and get caught. You know we are trying to win this war and it is necessary to have strict food measures. Anyone ought to be glad to have a thirty days' food supply of either of these essential foods and not wish for more. We are told from time to time of the hard struggles that many of our allied countries are meeting with from a scarcity of food. Be patriotic. Observe these rules because they are just. Don't play hog and get caught.

—Hundreds of high school boys from all parts of Pennsylvania will be trained at the State College during the next two months for summer work on farms. After learning some of the fundamentals of farm labor there the boys will be put on farms to help relieve the labor shortage. Advanced students in the school of agriculture will supervise the boys' training, and later the students will be in charge of farm camps, where the youngsters will be quartered while at work. Twenty-four boys, a camp leader and a cook will compose each unit. The preliminary training there is designed to develop the boys physically so that they will be able better to endure the work they will be called upon to do on the farms.

—The Adelphia Concert Artists, the third number of the Wellsboro High School Lyceum course, was the attraction at Bache Auditorium last Wednesday evening. If as good a lady quartette as the Adelphia [illegible]

[illegible] Marie Stone [illegible] contralto [illegible] Frank M[illegible] [illegible] Their work was exceptionally good, each having a powerful and very pleasing voice perfectly trained. Their quartette numbers were superb. Adjectives are frequently misused, but the superlatives are not out of place when referring to the Adelphia Concert Artists.

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LEETONIA LOCALS.

News of the Past Few Days Briefly Recorded.

Leetonia, Feb. 25.—George Whittaker spent the week-end with his family in Williamsport.

Our town has accomplished much in the "War Saving Stamp" campaign. The total amount sold to date is near the $350 mark.

The cottage prayer service was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Williamson Tuesday evening.

A meeting of the Eagle Lodge was held at the hall Saturday evening.

Miss Pearl Hostrander, of this place, who enlisted in the Red Cross a few weeks ago, was called for duty last Monday.

Herman Schwab and John Hugic visited at the home of John Schwab, at Wellsboro, Sunday and Monday.

Charles Whittaker was a caller in Wellsboro Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Campbell were called to Williamsport on account of the illness of their daughter, last Friday.

Herman Schwab was with the boys who left for Camp Meade Monday. We all wish him good luck.

Dr. M. R. Long was called to Slate Run for illness Saturday evening.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church met at the home of Mrs. Robert Schwab Thursday afternoon. After business was disposed of, light refreshments were served.

Corabell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tombs, is ill of pneumonia.

William Breacher, of Pigeon Hill, was in town on business last Thursday.

Miss Grace Dewey, of Watrous, had business here one day last week.

Ferd Putnam, who is at the Blossburg hospital, is reported to be gaining.

A supper for the benefit of the Red Cross was held at the K. O. T. M. hall last Friday evening. About $25 was realized.

Owing to the furnace being flooded, the Leetonia school was compelled to close Wednesday.

Ellis Williamson was in Williamsport one day last week.

Emmett Pratt, of the Wellsboro High School, spent the week-end visiting his parents here.

Herman Nissler has been ill.

Arthur Campbell, of Williamsport, moved his family here last week, where he is employed by the C. P. L. Co.

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Knoxville Briefs.

Miss Content Poley entertained at supper Friday evening. Miss Sarah Edgett, Mabel Sprague and Viola Moon, the occasion being Miss Poley's birthday.

Mrs. D. W. Bonear fell one day last week and sprained her left wrist and suffered a general shakeup.

C. J. Wainwright and W. D. Angell fell recently, causing themselves considerable lameness.

A. P. Hurlbutt, of near Little Marsh, was in town Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Odle, of Farmington, were in town Saturday and callers at S. E. Odle's.

Bert Treat and family have moved into ne of Preston Gilbert's houses, near Academy Corners.

Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt Odle, of Osceola, have moved back to the tenant house on R. C. Baker's farm, one mile west of Osceola.

Mr. and Mrs. K. I. Bellows, of Deerfield, received a cablegram Monday evening announcing the safe arrival of their son, Lieutenant Clarence M. Bellows, in France.

Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Ray were Sunday guests of Mr. Ray's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Ray, of Deerfield.

S. E. Odle visited relatives at Osceola Sunday.

Hugh Doan, who has been working for Fred Carpenter, in Deerfield, has returned home.

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S. H. G. Program.

March 5.—Hostess. Miss Belle Golstein; rollcall, quotations from Bishop Vincent; reading, chapter 10, Life in Ancient Athens, Mrs. Willard; music, supplied by hostess; talk, Aristotle, Mrs. R. H. Smith; current events, Miss Golstein.

March 22.—Hostess, Mrs. Willard, rollcall, Fables from Aesop; reading, chapter 11, Life in Ancient Athens, pages 203-210, Mrs. J. J. Davis; music, supplied by hostess; current events, Mrs. George Brooks; character sketch of Pasiclea (in costume), Mrs. Bache.

March 19.—Hostess, Mrs. O. A. Kilbourn; rollcall, St. Patrick limericks; story of Prometheus Bound, Miss Ryan; music, supplied by hostess; reading, chapter 12, Life in Ancient Athens, pages 210-218, Mrs. MacNulty; current events, Mrs. Mastin.

March 26.—Hostess, Mrs. A. R. Moore; rollcall, quotations from Plato; talk, Greek legends, Mrs. Navle; music, supplied by hostess; reading, chapter 13, pages 22-231, Life in Ancient Athens, Miss Maude Nichols; current events, Mrs. Lois Young.

Christian Church Notes.

The funeral of Luther Carpenter, of East avenue, was held at the Church of Christ Sunday, Feb. 24, at 11 a. m., services conducted by the pastor, Rev. M. S. Blair. Mr. Carpenter was born in Charleston, Sept. 25, 1849. He was a charter member of the Church of Christ here. He leaves, besides other relatives, his widow, one daughter, and a grandson, who have our sympathy in their loss.

The Young Men's Bible Class will meet this evening, Feb. 27. All members of the class are urged to attend.

Cottage prayer meeting at the home of S. L. Herrington on East avenue. The members of the Ladies' Aid Society are specially urged to be present as an important matter of business will be considered at the close of the meeting.

Sunday, March 3, 10:30, subject, "The Chief Business of the Church"; Bible school, 11:45; preaching, 7 p. m., subject, "The Gospel in Process of Development." Bible school at Mt. Zion 2 p. m., preaching at 3.

New Nurse's Class at Hospital.

[illegible]

A new class is about to be started and those desiring to enter it should send for application papers at once.

BACK THEM UP

THE BOYS THAT LEFT FOR THE FRONT ON MONDAY AND ALL THE OTHER BOYS WHO HAVE GONE BEFORE THEM

When You Spend That Quarter

for something you can get along just as well without it is gone forever and you have nothing to show for it but momentary pleasure, BUT IF YOU USE THAT QUARTER FOR A THRIFT STAMP, you have bought something—you have got a bargain. That quarter is deposited with Uncle Sam and it is yours, and it is safe, and it is earning 4 per cent. interest for you. Uncle Sam is going to use it to lick the fellows who blew up the Lusitania and the Tuscania. BEGIN TO-DAY.

If you are not in the fight yourself, back up the boys who are in and

BUY A THRIFT STAMP EVERY DAY

For Sale by ALL BANKS and POSTOFFICES

THIS SPACE DONATED BY THE

Tioga County Savings & Trust Company

AND

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Death of Miss Rachel Ely.

Died, at the Blossburg hospital, Wednesday morning, Feb. 20, about four o'clock, from an abscess at the base of the brain, Rachel, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. R. Ely, of Delmar township, aged 18 years. Besides her parents one brother, Wayne, is left to mourn her death. The funeral services were held at the home Friday at 2 o'clock, Rev. Dr. F. P. Simmons officiating, the theme of his sermon being, "Be ye also ready." Six young men, members of her Sabbath School class, the "Royal Wrights," of the Catlin Hollow church, acted as pallbearers.

Rachel was a member of the Junior class of the Wellsboro High School and was honored and beloved by all who knew her, as was evidenced by the many beautiful floral tributes. She was active in church and Sunday School work, was vice-president of the Young People's Branch of the W. C. T. U., also superintendent of the Medal Contest Department, in which she expressed deep interest. She was an earnest, active promoter of all good works, and it can be justly said of her, "She being dead yet speaketh." Rachel left the world better because she lived in it. She knew all the lesson of combining zeal, fervor and intense enthusiasm, with broad Christian charity. She left undone very few of the things she felt she should do, as strength was given her. * * *

***

Notes From Little Marsh.

The Gospel Band of Knoxville are holding meetings at the church here.

Mrs. Earl Ferris was called to Knoxville Friday by the illness of her mother, Mrs. Della Button.

Mrs. Ida Rice is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Chas. Slocum, of Wellsboro.

Miss Olive Burrell, of the Sabinsville High School, was given first prize on her essay, "The Student's Patriotism," at Lawrenceville on Friday.

Nora Dickinson, of Knoxville, spent Sunday at the home of her parents here.

Middlebury Center.

Mrs. A. C. Miller, of Wellsboro, has been visiting her son, T. C. Miller.

Mrs. Rose West, of Corning, was in town last week visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Davis spent a few days in Elmira last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Knuppenburgh, of this place, were given a farewell party last Wednesday evening by their friends. Mr. and Mrs. Knuppenburg expect to leave soon for Florida. The best wishes of their many friends go with them.

Mrs. Fred Emmick and son, Chester, who have been sick, are better.

Frank Davis has moved his family from this place to Chatham. E. J. Reynolds, of Niles Valley, will occupy the house vacated by Mr. Davis.

Joseph F. Cumming, of A00005

Joseph Fleming, of Elmira, has bought the blacksmith business from C. R. Bryant and will move his family here to reside.

Mrs. Frances Hotelling spent Wednesday with friends in Wellsboro.

A number from here attended the memorial services for Clarence Short held at Niles Valley Sunday at 2 o'clock.

Miss Lottie Carpenter spent Sunday at Niles Valley with her sister, Mrs. John Lyons.

***

Crookedcreek Notes.

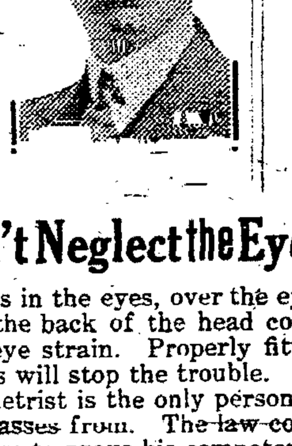
Geo. Westbrook and daughter, Mary, and Mrs. Millie Shaw visited at Nell Coolidge's Sunday.

Mrs. Addie Blanchard, of Coolidge Hollow, was calling on friends here one day last week.

Three loads from Holiday attended the meetings at Tioga Sunday night.

Miss Georgia Jackson, of Osceola, is assisting Rev. Mr. Hayes in a series of evangelistic meetings in the Christian Alliance church.

In connection with an entertainment held by our schools, a food conservation meeting was held under the direction of a 4-minute man. The children performed their parts very nicely, reflecting credit upon their teachers. Miss Hatfield and Mr. Hughes. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Frederick Hayes, C. J. Brown, S. I. Hayes, Prof. Donald Hughes and E. P. Shaw, who presented the government message. Notwithstanding the cold weather, a good-sized audience was present, and took a lively interest. Let the food rules soak in. Let us take heer and carry them out.



Don't Neglect the Eyes

Pains in the eyes, over the eyes or in the back of the head come from eye strain. Properly fitted glasses will stop the trouble. An Optometrist is the only person to buy glasses from. The law compels him to prove his competency by examination. Your eyes are safe in the Optometrist's hands.

My office is open on Thursday, Friday and Saturday each week, over C. E. Fullwood's Jewelry Store. Broken Lenses duplicated, no matter by whom made, bring the pieces.

Hundreds of satisfied customers—I can satisfy you.

P. R. FULLWOOD
OPTOMETRIST

The Style-Craft Store

NEW SILKS 1,000 Yards NEW SILKS

TAFFETAS
In All the Wanted Colorings

Navy, Joffre, Copenhagen, Peon, Kings Blue, Purple, Burgundy, Wisteria, Reseda, Dark Green, Taupe, Grey, Rose, Brown, Pink, Blue, Black, White and a variety of new two-tone effect.

Priced at $1.75 and $2.00

SATINS

Black, Navy, Copenhagen, Brown, Grey, Taupe, Green, Rose, Turquois, King's Blue.

Priced from $1.50 to $2.50

Fancy Stripes and Checks
FOR SKIRTS

in a large variety of colorings.

Priced from $1.75 to $2.25 a yard.

CREPE DE CHINE

Brown, Copenhagen, King's Blue, Green, Wisteria, Rose, Pink, Maize, Navy, Black and White.

Priced at $1.75 and $2.00

LACES

Just when you need them.
One lot of Valencennes and Torchon Laces, 5c to 15c quality.

At 3c

Hair Bow Ribbons

One lot of plain and fancy Ribbins, 30c and 35c quality.

At 25c

Remnant Laces and Embroideries
One-Half Price

OUR Buyer leaves for New York market this week, to pick up the newest in Trimmings, Novelties and Ready-to-Wear Garments.

MATHERS & MARCH
WELLSBORO, PA.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Republican Candidates for the Several Offices Named Below.

FOR CONGRESS.

I am a Republican candidate to represent the Fifteenth District in Congress and I solicit your vote at the Primary Election to be held on May 21, 1918.

HENRY M. FOOTE.
Wellsboro, Pa.

I hereby announce my candidacy for Representative in Congress from the Fifteenth Congressional District, subject to the decision of the Republican voters at the Primary Election May 21, 1918. EDGAR R. KIESS.

Wellsboro Agitator

BUSINESS FOUNDED IN 1825
THE AGITATOR SINCE 1854

A PUBLIC JOURNAL PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING.

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ARTHUR M. ROY . . Editor and Prop.
HAROLD G. ROY . . Associate Editor

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1918.

A dispatch from London last Wednesday reports that thirty-four German airplanes were shot down in three days last week.

* * *

The Food Administration announces that the meatless day in the United States have saved over 140,000,000 pounds of beef in the last four months.

* * *

A deadly form of pneumonia is sweeping over northern China, alarming the whole people. It is said to be more devastating to life than famine, fire and flood, combined.

* * *

Director General McAdoo says the railroads will be able to move all supplies intended for the Allies promptly to the seaboard whenever they are ready for shipment from any part of the country.

* * *

Over 300 new ships will be turned out on the Pacific coast by July 1. They will aggregate over two million tons. Warships, not included in the above, building on the Pacific coast, will cost over $200,000,000.

* * *

The American Indians have subscribed for more than nine millions in Liberty bonds and the Secretary of Indian Affairs states that about 5,000 of the various tribes have enlisted in the army and many of them are already abroad.

* * *

A syndicate of New York bankers allied with Cuban financiers have arranged to handle the Cuban sugar production, which amounts to 3,250,000 tons. It will all come to this country as soon as shipping can be provided to handle it.

* * *

A young Scotch lass, Miss A. Borthwick, was educated at Bryn Mawr, near Philadelphia. She is now manager of a munition plant for Great Britain and has 26,000 women under her direction. Her home is in Scotland, but she says she loves the Yankees and loves to hear American slang spoken.

* * *

Germany made a big mistake when it estimated that the business interests and the people generally of the United States would not support the war. The American people not only propose to see the war through, but they do not propose to tolerate any interference with the process by disloyal citizens here.

* * *

Pro-German activities in the United States are being closely watched and new evidence is being secured daily. The latest ground for suspicion was in Paterson, N. J., where the Passaic county court-house was wrecked by a bomb placed on the first floor of the rotunda. The draft board was in session at the time of the explosion, but no one was injured.

It is stated that Japan is prepared to protect the interests of her allies in Russia and the East. It is understood that she may send an army to look after northern and eastern Russian territory. A significant fact is that more than a thousand Japs have started for home from Mexico in the last three weeks. All signs point to the activity of Japan in the war before long.

* * *

The Mansfield Advertiser last week referred to Hon. Edgar R. Kiess as having served two terms in Congress. The Advertiser is in error on this matter. Mr. Kiess has served three terms and is asking for a fourth. Hon. Henry M. Foote, of Wellsboro, Republican candidate for Congress, is Tioga county's candidate and deserves to win the nomination and election. He possesses every qualification that a congressman should have and deserves the support of every Republican voter.

* * *

The veterinary surgeons of New England have joined in the food conservation movement with the suggestion that horse meat be used to take the place of beef, mutton and pork, the supply of which is said to be running short. At a meeting held in New York they passed a resolution urging Congress to make an appropriation of $100,000 for the re-establishment of federal inspection of horse meat, which inspection was abandoned in 1904 because the price of horses was so high that they were [illegible] available for food. Reindeer meat [illegible] introduced on the Pacific [illegible]. The great herds of reindeer [illegible] will be drawn on for the [illegible]

[illegible] increased acreage [illegible] production [illegible] other food [illegible] in a supplementary [illegible] program [illegible] ture at Washington [illegible] ing an increased [illegible] crops in the United States [illegible] there is need for more food [illegible] our own needs the need of the [illegible] with us in the war [illegible] the needs of friendly neutral na[illegible] will be required to [illegible] food in 1918 [illegible] the war [illegible] or not.

the demand on this country, because of the increasing population and the needs of Europe will be great. Chief emphasis should be given to the production of [illegible] food products, with special stress on wheat and hogs, the leading war foods."

* * *

No more convincing proof of the soundness of the Republican doctrine of protection can be found than in the growth of the dyestuffs industry in this country since the war furnished an efficient barrier against the importation of such products from Germany. According to Congressman Joseph W. Fordney, of Michigan, the leading Republican on the Ways and Means Committee, we are now manufacturing about 350 of the 900 varieties of dyes made in the world. Practically all of that business has been established since 1914. Even the most radical free-trade Democrats of Congress are beginning to see, in contemplating the dyestuffs situation, what protection can accomplish in the building up and maintenance of our industries.

* * *

Addressing a meeting of farmers in London, England, Rowland Edmund Prothero, president of the Board of Agriculture, said the country was in a most critical position and approaching the rapids. If the farmers did not assist him and Baron Rhondda, the food controler, the country would be swept over, said Prothero. The farmers were told that they had to make drastic changes in their methods. There were only enough oats to feed working horses on reduced rations after making allowance for milling stocks, Prothero continued. There was no concentrated food for cattle feeding and this shortage must last at least until this time next year. Prothero advised the farmers to grow all the potatoes they could. Baron Rhondda, who also spoke, said regarding the wheat situation: "The position in two or three months may be serious indeed."

* * *

The Kaiser states that he doesn't believe that there are more than 30,000 United States troops at the French front. Well, Secretary Baker said several weeks ago that there were many times that number of Americans in France. Since that time 16 of the German ships we took over and repaired carried 20,000 troops "over there" on one trip. The former German vessel, the Vaterland, was among them, and she transported 8,000 easily. She makes a round trip every two weeks. We are not sure, but we imagine that she takes about 8,000 every trip. Then there are dozens of other large vessels going and coming all the time, and every one carries a regiment or two, besides cargoes of supplies in their holds. We believe that there will be a million United States soldiers in France before the first of May and others ready on this side. The Kaiser has been mistaken about a number of things since he was going to eat a Christmas dinner in Paris more than three years ago.

* * *

SHIPS, AND MORE SHIPS.

Congress has done its part by loyally granting vast sums of money for ship building. Capital has done its part by the construction of enormous shipbuilding plants and by enlarging those which existed. The great industrial plants have bent all their energies to produce materials needed in building ships. The press of the country has done its part by explaining the serious need of ships and the vital necessity of pushing construction.

Nevertheless, in spite of the national effort to make "a bridge of ships across the seas," the most important factor for its success has failed—and that is the hearty, wholesouled and patriotic co-operation of labor. The government has the shipyards, the plans and the materials, but it cannot get the builders. And labor has used the present national emergency for its own particular profit. In the last six months there have been 3,600 strikes in the shipbuilding industry of this country, or in the industries which are contributory to that work. Labor is open to the charge of "profiteering" when we consider that wages in shipyards have been doubled or trebled since the war began.

We have 132 shipyards in the United States with capacity for constructing over 700 wood or steel vessels at the same time. At present 8,000 men are employed on wooden ships and 103,000 on steel ships. The government calls for 250,000 capable men. This is a clarion call for labor to do its share in winning the war and making our beloved country secure in its independence. The nation listens for the response of labor. If it does not answer quickly and cordially conscription will surely follow. The strikes so far have mostly been instigated by traitors and the I. W. W., which names are coming to be synonymous.

The damnable propaganda of the I. W. W., the blood brothers of the Russian Bolsheviki, has poisoned the minds of men in the shipyards, the lumber-jacks, copper miners, steel workers, and thrown every obstacle in the way of pushing operations on our fleets. The wonder is not so much delay, but so little against the traitorous spirit.

* * *

"FORWARD WITH GOD."

The Kaiser is planting the iron heel on Russia. Compare his moral and philanthropic utterences with his acts:

"The despairing cry of distress which is ever more urgently reaching our ears from the Baltic country shall not go unheard. Effective measures must be taken to safeguard the tortured population from the burning and plundering of robber hordes and end the state of complete lawlessness."

The latest reports from this lofty mission came to us last week in this official statement:

"It is impossible yet to give an approximate estimate of the booty. Up to now the following has been announced: 1,353 cannon, 120 machine guns, 4,000 to 5,000 motor cars, trains with about 1,000 carriages, many of which were laden with food, airplanes, and an incalculable amount of other war material."

All this booty may be war material, but it is Russian property. The Germans are taking it to safeguard a tortured people from plundering robber hordes. "Forward with God" is the Kaiser's favorite expression, and with it this invasion of a prostrate country is announced, and may God [illegible] the people whom he undertakes to rescue from lawlessness and looting.

Russia is a great prize for Germany. It will supply her needs in foodstuffs and minerals. She hopes to hold it for future exploitation, and if she is able to do so, she will rule it with an iron hand, or she may restore the deposed Czar to his throne for sustaining the autocracy of the world all providing the Allies are unable to smash things on the western line and win a complete victory.

* * *

OUR BIG JOB.

No nation in all the history of the world ever undertook such a stupendous campaign as the United States is now waging in this war. We have not only to form an army and train and equip our soldiers, but there are 3,000 miles of water over which to transport them.

The Administration appreciates the undertaking and the difficulties are being overcome with remarkable energy. We have now about 600 ships. We shall have a thousand as soon as they can be built, and to-day that work is being pushed as fast as men can be put into service.

We have built docks on the French and British shores for our ships in order not to obstruct the operations of our friends over there. We have built storehouses and long lines of railroads for which the materials were shipped from home. The accomplishment is wonderful, when we come to learn about some of the details.

We must remember that when we send just one regiment abroad that we also have to provide for thousands of tons of freight covering their arms, camp equipment and food. We cannot send men faster than we can take care of them. The Allies have all they can do to take care of their own forces in the field. Yet France has nobly offered to furnish our expeditionary force with artillery and ammunition for it until we can get additional ships to transport our heavy guns.

Considering the present situation in this world's conflagration, and what America has accomplished toward helping to put out the fire in the last ten months, we are proud of our country. It is easy to find fault. There have been mistakes and there will be others, but on the whole it is our part to take hold and help to the best of our ability. There is no politics in this war. Let Congress remember that. Cut out the red tape, profit by past bunders, and push on to victory. The people are behind the Administration and want to see it through

* * *

GETTING THE U-BOATS.

Although the sinking of the Tuscania has emphasized the terror of the U-boats and the much-advertised submarine offensive against the American transport system has caused some uneasiness, the hopes of the United States Government for curbing the U-boats are higher now than they have ever been since the nation entered the war.

It is permissable now to make two definite statements with respect to the antisubmarine campaign. One is that a new American device has been put into operation and promises progressive results.

The other is that some of the most conservative officers in the United States navy expect the U-boats to be curbed or perhaps eliminated as a serious factor before the end of the summer.

The device is the product of our Navy Department and it has been tested in the war zones. It is already in use by the British and French navies and they are enthusiastic over it. They are locating submarines, trailing them and putting them out of business. When Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced a few days ago that "we are winning against the submarines," his statement was based on a report of Admiral Sims and the British navy after use of the device.

It is not advisable to give any details at present, but in actual operation the device is effective. It will locate a submarine within a wide radius, and once spotted the submarine cannot escape. So far the device is limited, but the shortage is being made up as rapidly as possible. In a few months it is expected that a concentrated and successful offensive will be made on the German U-boats.

* * *

LOYAL GERMAN-AMERICANS.

An Appeal for Hearty Support of the United States in This War.

A prominent German-American citizen of New York, Mr. J. F. Wischhusen, made an address the other day appealing to his audience to acquire the ideals for which this country stands, if desirous of becoming "real American citizens."

"The cause of the Allies in this war is our cause; to attack them, is to weaken them and to harm the United States," stated Mr. Wischhusen. "If you are still guided by the attacks which in certain newspapers in this country are launched against our allies with systematic succession, then in your heart you commit treason against your adopted country.

"We found life in this country ideal because we could retain and pursue all sentiments and habits which we cherished most about our original nationality, and because we found our old handicaps political burdens, social and perhaps religious restriction—removed.

"In order to become a real American citizen, it is necessary for us to qualify for assimilation in the American nation. This means that we must understand and acquire the ideals for which this country stands, that we must promote Americanism among us. The thing to do first of all is to become thoroughly familiar with the English language, without full knowledge of English, a proper realization of American ideals, of America's national policies, of American interests and especially of America's position in this war, is impossible.

"The Germany we have left behind us has a direct interest in seeing America disunited, and that Germany is endeavoring to use the German-Americans in causing in America unrest and dissension. If to this end we allow ourselves to be used as tools, then we shall find ourselves outcast by America and fooled by Germany.

"We have entered this war because the machiniations of the German war lords trampled upon the freedom of this country. Their aims of conquest are directly against our ideals of liberty.

"Should the German war lords come out of this war as victors or unbeaten, then how do you suppose they will treat the pro-Germans that there may be left in this country? I say by extending their authority over them, by enslaving them more harshly than ever before, by taxing and by exploiting them for the purpose of strengthening still further their autocratic power."

* * *

Food Crisis Now Here.

This country must send 75,000,000 bushels of wheat to our allies by May 1. The government is commandering all of the wheat in the mills. For a time this will stop the grinding of flour.

Until the needs of our allies are met, the United States will be on short rations.

There is a shortage of rye and barley flour.

There is a plentiful supply of potatoes, cornmeal, rice and other substitutes for wheat.

America must be prepared to accept these.

Hoarding of wheat and wheat flour is a crime against the nation.

Every family is now confronted with a war measure that has been issued under force of stern necessity.

Meet it loyally and courageously!

Any person who circulates a story that there is no necessity for food conservation because peace is near is aiding Germany.

The truth is that unless America fails her allies, or is betrayed with them into the false security of a "peace without victory," the war is now at its most critical stage, and will not end this year or next, perhaps not for several years; and that this startling food order is but the beginning of sacrifices needed to make "the world safe for democracy"—and for America.

The campaign to make people believe that peace and safety are presently to be won without effort—whether that campaign be promoted by treachery or infatuation—has gone far to nullify the efforts of the food administration. All the resources of official appeal and elaborate publicity cannot instill the habit of economy if at the same time the public mind is drugged with baseless promises of a hastening peace. Therefore, the shock of the new food restrictions may produce a benefit far outweighing the privation, since it will drive home the fact that the nation is battling for its very life, and that, while sending forward its own armies to the front, at all costs it must sustain those whose bodies form the last rampart between us and the vengeance of the Hun.—North American.

Out of the Mouths of Babes.

New York, Feb. 21.—A bright youngster "upped" his grimy hand to-day during the geography lesson in one of the public schools.

"Say, teacher, I got one for ya,'" said he, when his waving paw had been noticed.

"Well?"

"Why is Germany like Holland?"

"It isn't!" declared the teacher, indignantly.

"Yes, it is, too; its like Holland. It's a low lying country and is damned on every side," chortled the boy.

* * *

"Dear Charles," said Mrs. Smith, a young married woman, leaning on her husband's shoulders as he sat at his desk writing. "Well, what the mischief do you want now?" he growled. "Dear Charles, do you love me as much now as you did when we were first married?" "I told you so more than forty times. If you ask me again I'll bounce a paper weight on you. Yes! yes! yes! Are you satisfied now?"

AUDITORIUM
Friday & Saturday
MARCH 1 and 2
FREDERICK WARDE
STARRING IN
"The Vicar of Wakefield"
From Oliver Goldsmith's Immortal Classic.

The Nestor of motion picture exhibitors, Mr. S. L. Rothaptel, not only recommends this production but he played it at his beautiful Rialto theater, New York, for an entire week. That's convincing, isn't it?

MUSIC BY
The Auditorium Orchestra

Prices, 11c-17c

BERNKOPF'S | Where the New Things Are to Be Seen First | BERNKOPF'S

The New Spring Goods

A STEADY procession of New Spring Goods is flowing into the store. The buyers representing the Corning and Wellsboro stores have spent weeks in New York and now we are showing the results of their efforts. Never before were styles so handsome nor we more eager to show them to you. Buying for the two big stores we secure style and price advantages that are most important in these difficult times. So all we say to-day is—

"COME IN AND SEE OUR LINES FOR SPRING."

New Suits for Women

Colors in the New Suits received, include Sammy, Beige, Copen and Gray, as well as the staple Navy and Black. The most favored materials are Serges, Poplins and the Poiret Twill.

Military Effects in Coats

In Coats the military effects predominate and they are as charming as they are timely.

New Spring Dress Ginghams

Spring-like, every piece of them. Charming, every single pattern. A large assortment, almost bewildering, from which to choose,—and all of them ready to be made up,—with the aid of the latest BUTTERICK PATTERNS, into the daintiest, neatest, most attractive of dresses.

Newly arrived,—make your selections now, while choice is largest.

An Unusual Sale of Corsets

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Starts Friday Morning, March 1st, at 9:00 A. M.

To-day, when all corset makers are steadily advancing prices, a sale of Corsets is unusual. We have certain broken lines on our shelves, however, that we wish to close out quickly. All sizes are of course not to be had in every style,—but if you can find your size in the style you want, you will make a big saving. Be on hand when the sale starts.

30 GOSSARD Front Lace CORSETS,—were $6.50,—worth on to-day's market, $7.50, at $3.96
10 GOSSARD Front Lace CORSETS,—were $4.25,—worth on to-day's market, $5.50, at $2.90
7 LA RESISTA CORSETS,—were $3.50,—worth around $5.00 to-day, at $2.98
14 Odd $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00 CORSETS,—including maternity and nursing styles, at 50c

Spring Carpets

New Rugs add springtime brightness to the home. We have some unusually attractive ones bought at "old-time" prices.

New Linoleums are also to be considered. Our line of

"Congoleum"

is quite extensive. Prices have not been changed here.

When You Can't Come to Town.

What do you do when you want something from the store and can't come to town?

The easiest thing to do is to phone us. We'll do the rest.

Otherwise send a letter or postal card. Result—the same.

Try our special-quick-mail-order-service.

BERNKOPF'S

Bargains in Overcoats

A few Men's and Boys' Overcoats in full box, half and all-around belt models, await your selection. This is positively your last opportunity to secure an all-wool coat at such low prices, about half the price that will be asked next winter for fabrics not as good.

Last Week of Our Men's Shirt Sale

Your chance to stock up for summer at these low prices:

75c and $1.00 values, sale price ... 59c
$1.25 values, sale price ... 89c
$1.50 values, sale price ... $1.15
$2.00 values, sale price ... $1.49

Boys' Flannel Blouses

To close out the balance of our Winter Blouses, 4 size 9, 1 size 10, 3 size 13, 2 size 15, 3 size 16, 75c quality.

Sale Price, 59c

Men's Jersey and Flannel Shirts at Sale Prices.

$1.00 Shirts, 50c
$2.00 Shirts, $1.00
14, 14½, 15.
A good bargain if you wear these sizes.

Victrolas and Victor Records

¶ We have taken over the Music Business of the George W. Kelley Company, so long conducted in our store and made it a regular department of our business.

¶ We can furnish you with any style Victor or Victrola—or with any Victor record made.

¶ If you are considering the purchase of a machine, or records, we shall be pleased to give you full information, and will gladly mail you catalogs on receipt of your request. Let us place our new Music Department at your service.

Melba Toilet Goods | It pays to trade at Bernkopf's WELLSBORO, PA | Butterick Patterns

WILL YOU BE ONE?

Thousands of thoughtless people neglect colds every winter. A cough follows; they get rundown then stubborn sickness sets in. Sickness can be prevented easier than it can be cured and if you will give your system the benefit of a few bottles of

SCOTT'S EMULSION

you will find your whole system strengthened. It will fortify your lungs and throat and enrich your blood against rheumatism. It is powerful concentrated nourishment without alcohol or opiates. Don't neglect taking Scott's [illegible]

[illegible]

Draper Doings.

The Aid Society meets at Mrs. C. M. Ford's on Thursday, Feb. 28.

Arthur Stratton has been home the past week, ill with grip.

Mrs. William Townsend and children, of Wellsboro, have been visiting Mrs. T[illegible]'s parents, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Stratton.

[illegible] Clarence Townsend, of [illegible] week-end at [illegible]

[illegible]

Mrs. [illegible] spent the past week with Mrs. James Burton. She has been [illegible] with tonsilitis.

Mrs. [illegible] moved to the house by [illegible]

Albert VanVliet has been suffering with rheumatism.

Mrs. Marie Torpy and children spent Sunday at Ed Willard's.

* * *

News from Jackson Summit.

John Harding has bought a new team of Edson Gaige.

Mr. and Mrs. Will VanDusen and daughter, Beatrice, visited at George VanDusen's Sunday.

Mrs. Fred Bennett and little daughter attended teachers' intitute at the Jackson Summit school house, Saturday.

Richard Wilson and bride, formerly of this place, spent last week with his mother, Mrs. Jay Wilson.

Sires Jewell visited at Alfred Inscho's Sunday.

Edson Gaige visited [illegible] Sunday.

[illegible]

Mrs. [illegible] Mansfield [illegible]

[illegible] Frank Moore's house this week.

Mrs. W. P. VanDusen attended teachers institute Saturday.

John Baker, of Osceola, has installed a milking machine on the farm of Ernest Spencer.

Earl and Ernest Spencer had business in Elmira Monday.

Wednesday evening a large number of friends gathered at the home of Miss Beatrice VanDusen. Games and music were enjoyed, after which refreshments were served; all report a good time.

* * *

Baptist Church at Holiday.

Evangelist Lewis and Mr. Peckham, [illegible] are holding a evangelistic [illegible] Tioga. Splendid [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Christian Endeavor Thursday evening.

Prayer meeting was held Monday afternoon at V. W. Lewis and Tuesday afternoon at Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Archer's. On Wednesday evening the regular cottage prayer meeting will be held at Mr. and Mrs. N. R. French's.

Countless Women find

that when suffering from nervousness, sick headache, dizzy spells and ailments peculiar to their sex—nothing affords such prompt and welcome relief, as will follow a few doses of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

A proven women's remedy, which assists in regulating the organs, and re-establishing healthy conditions. Beecham's Pills contain no habit-forming drug—leave no disagreeable after-effects. They are

Nature's aid to better Health

Directions of Special Value to Women with Each Box. Sold by druggists everywhere. In boxes. 10c., 25c.

Estate of Warren Lawton.

Letters testamentary on the estate of WARREN LAWTON, late of Delmar township, Tioga county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to Noyes Lawton, of Tiadaghton, Pa., by the Register of said county, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to pay the same at once, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same to the undersigned.

NOYES LAWTON,
Executor.
Feb. 20, 1918-6t.

Estate of W. A. Mitchell.

Letters testamentary on the estate of W. A. MITCHELL, late of Middlebury township, Tioga county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to W. S. Mitchell of Wellsboro, Pa., and Willis E. Mitchell of Tioga, Pa., by the Register of said county, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to pay the same at once, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same to the undersigned.

W. S MITCHELL,
WILLIS E. MITCHELL,
Jan 16, 1918-6t. Executors.

Auditor's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, to pass upon exceptions to the final account of James E. Hammond, Administrator of the estate of Esther Dibble, late of Brookfield township, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of said administrator, will attend to the duties of his appointment on MONDAY, MARCH 25th, 1918, at one o'clock p. m., at the office of Watrous, Marsh & Crichton, in Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, when and where all persons interested may appear and be heard.

T. A. CRICHTON,
Feb. 20-4t. Auditor.

Proclamation in Divorce.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to ERWIN MOSHER, greeting: Whereas, Anna Mosher did on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1917, prefer her petition to the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Tioga, Pennsylvania, praying that for causes therein set forth she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, the said Erwin Mosher. We therefore command you that setting aside all manner of business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judge at Wellsboro, at the Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the said county, on the fourth Monday of February next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Anna Mosher, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Anna Mosher, your wife, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, agreeably to the Acts of General Assembly in such case made and provided. Hereof fail not.

Witness the Honorable Sevelon F. Channell, President Judge of our said court, at Wellsboro, Pa., the 21st day of January, A. D. 1918. Edson J. Catlin, Prothonotary.

FRED S. HUSTED,
Sheriff.
Feb. 6-4t.*

There's a Reason

Of course there is; and we can assure you that the reason you ought to buy your

Family Groceries and Boots and Shoes

OF

R. C. KELTS

is because he is a careful buyer of the very best goods, sells them on their merits, and he personally stands right behind every sale he makes; in other words, he makes good.

That's why his customers stand by him, why they come again, and that's the reason he wins new trade.

It will cost you nothing to try the Keits Grocery and Shoe Store until you learn for yourself the reason why that's the place to trade all the time.

A REAL HAIR SAVER AND BEAUTIFIER

Found at Last—Shows Results at Once or Nothing to Pay.

Here's good news for men and women whose hair is falling out, who are growing bald, whose scalps are covered with dandruff, and itch like mad.

An good druggist can now supply you with the genuine Parisian sage that is guaranteed to quickly stop hair [illegible] to new growth, [illegible] trace of dandruff [illegible] the coat, [illegible]

[illegible] who faced baldness [illegible] dant hair while others who [illegible] for years with dandruff and itching head got a clean, cool scalp after just a few days' use of this splendid treatment.

No matter whether bothered with falling hair, gray hair, dandruff or itching scalp, try Parisian sage tonight. You will not be disappointed. There is nothing so good for your hair. Obtainable at any drug store. Guaranteed to [illegible] satisfactory or your money back. Adv.

"OBJECT, MATRIMONY"

Yorky was going to Tucson to be married. Wherefore the Bar Ninety-Nine ranch indulged in mirth, family-fear and none too delicate. The sound of wedding bells in Cattleland is always an occasion for genial derision; but with Yorky in the role of bridegroom it became one for hilarity. For Yorky's dread of the sex had become a proverb. Cold perspiration broke out on his homely brick-red face when any chance young woman cast an appreciative eye on his lithe six feet. Delilah and her Samson had never been introduced. Therefore the Bar Ninety-Nine outfit found humor in depicting him a Don Juan, a very Lovelace of the desert.

The announcement of his impending marriage to a young woman he had never met naturally stimulated the gaiety of his comrades. The affair had been of their promoting, so they "chaperooned" Yorky's departure. One by one they filed up to the stage and shook hands with funereal solemnity. The victim, embarrassed by a surplus of glad rags, went a deeper shade of red under the fire of give-and-take repartee. The gift of words not being in Yorky's equipment, he endured with a grin quite unresentful all the banter directed at him.

"You be awful careful of yo'self, Yorky," anxiously advised "Clam Chowder."

"It's a heap cheaper to borrow other folks' experience than a buy yo' own, Yorky," contributed Sheeny O'Brian.

"I ain't aimin' to get mine cheap," retorted Yorky, wiping perspiration from under a wilting collar.

"Course he ain't," put in Yeager, indignantly. "He's a dead game sport, is Yorky."

"You don't need to tell me he ain't game! Now you wouldn't think, to squint at him, that he's scairt stiff even if he does look like a biled lobster," said Sam Horn.

"Don't you worry 'bout me bein' scairt. Trouble with you-alls is you're so jealous yo' eyes are yellow," jerked out Yorky. This was quite an oration for him.

"What's the color of the lady's hair, Yorky?" asked Clam.

"How should he know?" answered Sam. "He ain't ever seen her, has he? Got her out of an object-matrimony paper, didn't he?"

"I reckoned maybe he might have her picture," pleaded Clam.

"Well, he ain't. All he knows is she's eighteen an' from Arkansaw."

"I expect hes got her picture graven on his heart," drawled Yeager. "Did you tell her you was red-haired, Yorky?"

"Don't you git gray worryin' 'bout what I told her," advised the victim, grinning feebly.

"'Twas you I was worryin' 'bout, York. I was jest thinkin' that when she glimpsed yo' topknot yo' beloved might burn the wind back to Alabamy for fair."

"It ain't Alabamy, it's Arkansaw," corrected Yorky, unwisely.

"I beg yo' pahdon. Arkansaw I should have said. Now how did I come to say Alabamy? I shorely might have knowed it was Arkansaw," Yeager reproached himself.

The driver mounted to the seat beside Yorky, gathered up the reins, and the bronchos sprang forward in a cloud of white dust.

When the stage topped the next rise Yorky looked around. The punchers of the Bar Ninety-Nine were waving their hats at him and shouting.

Yorky had been a homeless waif for as long as he could remember. His life had been a rough one, and in a way of speaking, lawless. But somewhere inside the hard crust of him was a chamber where burned the steady light of loyalty to a domestic ideal. At night, staring at the near starry southern sky while his companions slept like logs, a picture had often leaped to life to torture Yorky poignantly. He saw twisted mesquite burning warmly in an open fireplace. He felt the touch of baby fingers and heard the broken prattle of baby lips. He sensed the presence of a woman, cheerfully busy at the household tasks, her face smiling indistinctly at him from the shadow. Then the vision would fade, to leave him with his loneliness.

It had seemed a clososal joke for the punchers of the Bar Ninety-Nine outfit to put an advertisement in a silly matrimonial paper, a copy of which had drifted to the ranch, to the effect that James Loftus would like to correspond with a young lady of pleasant disposition—object, matrimony. They had never dreamed of serious results.

In due season a letter with an Arkansas postmark reached the ranch addressed to James Loftus. Yorky had not heard his baptismal name for so long that for a moment he did not place it as his own. The envelope was thrust into his hand, and not being used to letters, he fingered it gingerly, as if it might go off.

"Better open it," suggested Jim Yeager, with assumed carelesssess.

Yorky did so. Varied expressions chased themselves across his homely, ingenuous face. Surprise, puzzled astonishment and then a rush of warm blood swept down to his neck. He pocketed the letter immediately.

Jim, his alert eyes cocked on Yorky, threw out a feeler. "Didn't know you had a girl, old hoss?"

"You jest tend to yo' own business, Jim," returned Yorky, shortly.

He did not take the letter from his pocket until he was alone on the wide plain, no other human being within miles of him. It was an ill-spelled little letter, written on paper of the cheapest. Between its brief jumbled sentences Yorky read a hidden note of pathos. Its unaffected simplicity and lack of sophistication, at odd variance with [illegible] old-fashioned formality [illegible] with an instant [illegible] writer. She had [illegible] and took her [illegible]

[illegible] father wanted her out of the house and that she must get married if she could. If he married her she hoped she would please him.

That was all and at the bottom her signature Mollie Saunders. The very harmless of the note, its childish lack of coquetry and worldly wisdom, the unconscious appeal to his strength, sent the blood surging through Yorky's veins in a small deluge. Of women he had no knowledge, but this child's intimate little confession made a strong appeal to him. He had answered the letter, though he had not invited it, and two months later had forwarded money for her to come to him. Now he was going to meet her at Tucson.

It was characteristic of Yorgy that his chief concern was for her rather than himself. He went to meet her with a heart not untroubled. He was full of doubts as to his ability to make any woman happy. He was so large and rough. How could he divine and satisfy the needs of this young girl's heart?

Yorky dropped from the stage at the old convent hotel San Augustine, and engaged a room. He washed his face, plastered down his moist red hair and struggled into a clean collar. Then he sauntered out to the plazza and tugged out his big silver watch. Still an hour to wait. He bethought himself to ask the clerk, in order to make sure, if the time for the arrival of the Sunset Limited was the same as last month.

The next minute he was racing down the white adobe street toward the Southern Pacific depot. The clerk had told him that the running schedule had been changed and that the Sunset Limited had arrived just four hours ago.

He discovered her in the empty waiting room, a forlorn little sleeping figure of desolation. She had apparently sobbed herself to sleep in sheer physical exhaustion. To Yorky she looked singularly childish and defenseless, her golden-crowned head leaning wearily against the wall, her chin propped in her hand to support her. Despite the crumpled handkerchief shut in her tightly clinched little hand, there were stains of tears on her cheeks. He reproached himself bitterly for the mistake that had left her all these hours a prey to despair.

He telephoned to a livery stable for a cab, and returned to the waiting room to watch over her. He saw that she was poorly dressed in a cheap calico, and he was glad of it. He promised himself great delight in pleasing her with pretty things. Through all his tender compassion for her there ran a fierce, exultant thrill of joy. He had found the face that fitted the indistinct vision of his dreams. Of mere prettiness it had none, but it possessed a subtle spiritual beauty that would have delighted a painter.

Yorky touched her gently on the arm, and presently her big eyes opened. She shook sleep from them as she gravely looked at him. He saw the sudden terror leap to them that told of her awakening to her trouble.

"There isn't anything I can say that will excuse me for leavin' you here alone. I had ought to have looked up the train time to see it hadn't changed, but I never thought of it till too late. I feel ter'ble bad 'bout it," said Yorky, abject humility speaking out of his eyes.

"Air you Mr. Loftus?" she asked, a flush stealing to the roots of her hair.

"Yes, ma'am."

An awkward embarrassment held them both. She looked shyly at him a moment, and then her eyelids fell.

"I sure 'nough am right glad to see you-all. I 'lowed maybe I wahn't sure." She stopped, shaken with sobs. A tear dropped on Yorky's hand.

"Oh, ma'am, I ain't that kind, I shorely ain't," protested Yorky, in a torrent of voiceless sympathy. "Don't you cry, ma'am—don't you—I—" He hesitated, searching dumbly for the word that would comfort her. "I hope God may strike me dead if I ain't good to you!"

Gradually she grew quiet, and began to tell her simple story in homely fashion. "When maw ma'ied ag'n I reckon her man hadn't no use fo' me. Then maw died, an' he kep' a-pesterin' me to git ma'ied. He 'lowed I was a fool because I didn't git a man. Sometimes he beat me An' mo' an' mo' he pestered me. I was fair desperate. Then I saw you-all's piece in the paper. You said you-all was lonesome an' had no kin. I was lonesome an' he kep' pestering me. Of co'se I knew hit whan't right, but—"

Yorky took her little hand in his big one. He looked into her eyes, and for once he found words to express himself. "There couldn't be anything righter. I been a-lookin' for you a long time, Mollie. I been fair hungerin' for you, an' all the time I didn't know how starved I was for you till I seen you sleepin' here. Then it come over me is a heap."

"I'm glad you like me. I reckon you're tur'ble good," she said, simply.

In the hack he discovered that out of shyness she had ridden in the day coach all the way from her home, snatching sleep as she could, rather than trouble anybody to explain how she could get a place in the sleeping car.

"You must go right to sleep now, an' rest up," said Yorky, after they had dinner. With the porter he accompanied her to the room he had reserved for her at the hotel. He lingered a moment after the boy had left. "When you want anything, all you got to do is to press this button here an' the bell boy will fix you up. Good-night, Mollie. I shorely hope you will sleep well."

They shook hands again. "You-all air right good to me," she said, her eyes filling.

Ten minutes later Yorky was ringing the door bell of the nearest preacher.

STOMACH DEAD MAN STILL LIVES

People who suffer from sour stomach, fermentation of food, distress after eating and indigestion, and seek relief in large chunks of artificial digestors, are killing their stomachs by inaction just as surely as the victim of morphine is deadening and injuring beyond repair every nerve in his body.

What the stomach of every sufferer [illegible] needs is a good [illegible] [illegible] up his stomach [illegible] stomach and [illegible] money back.

This prescription is named Mi-o-na and is sold in small tablet form in large boxes, for only a few cents [illegible] Mi-o-na st[illegible] tablets. They [illegible] fail.—Adv

AGAINST THE U-BOATS.

New Ship Construction to Make Unsinkable Ships.

Means have been found to make troop transports unsinkable by submarine, according to a statement made by William L. Saunders, vice-chairman of the Naval Consulting Board, in an address at a dinner of the University of Pennsylvania alumni.

Saunders said that one of the ships recently commandeered by the government "now lies at an Atlantic port and in such shape that she cannot be sunk by an exploding torpedo."

"I can conceive of no reason why this information should be withheld," he added. "On the contrary, I believe it is well that the enemy may come to realize that the time has been reached when American transports are ready for the transportation of our troops which that enemy cannot sink. This ship may have a hole 30 or 40 feet in diameter blown in her side and she will remain afloat. Such a hole would waterlog but one-tenth of the honeycombed airtight cells."

Saunders described in detail the plan to keep ships afloat after they had been torpedoed, and how it had been developed by William F. Donnelly, a New York marine engineer, working under authorization of the Naval Consulting Board.

"Of course, it will take some time to equip similarly the large number of transports we have," continued Saunders.—"It is my belief, however, that nothing will be left undone to safeguard the large troop contingents to be moved across the Atlantic."

Saunders, in a statement credited to him last May, asserted a solution of the submarine problem had probably been found by the board, and in the opinion of the board members the scheme, as approved, would end the submarine menace. He did not enter into details.

Discussion of the advices developed is deplored by officials in Washington. Investigations and experiments have been guarded closely. High officials have been free to assert privately, however, their belief that the U-boats would be checked sufficiently by early summer to insure a steady flow of American troops and supplies to Europe with few incidents such as that of the Tuscania to be anticipated.

Admiral Jellicoe went farther than other officials by predicting the submarines would be "killed" by August. At the same time he warned that heavy ship losses were to be expected up to that time.

Interesting War Fgures.

The following interesting points are brought out in the January number of the Western Review:

The soldier has twenty-nine chances of coming home to one chance of being killed.

He has ninety-eight chances of recovering from a wound to two chances of dying.

He has only one chance in 500 of losing a limb.

He will live five years longer because of physical training.

He is freer from disease in the army than in civil life.

He has better medical care at the front than at home. In other wars from ten to fifteen men died from disease to one from bullets.

In this war one dies from disease to every ten from bullets.

This war is less wasteful of life than any other in history.

In another portion of the journal this quotation is found: "The present fighting is not claiming anywhere near the number of dead recorded for the first two years. Most of the wounds sustained in the trenches are clean cut and of a nature that a few weeks in the hospital makes the subject as fit as ever. But 300,000 French soldiers have been discharged on account of wounds during the three years of the war. Most of the wounds received in the trenches are on the top of the head, simply scalp wounds. Practically speaking, a wound is either fatal or slight, with but few in between these two extremes."

In still another place the following quotations from an article by Woods Hutchinson appears:

"Our armies in Flanders and Northern France, last winter in open trenches, in some of the vilest and worst weather troops ever had to face, had less sickness and fewer deaths from pneumonia and other diseases than it used to have in barracks in times of peace, and less than the general civil population at home. As to venereal disease, the figures for the British Army in France in 1916 were 2.4 per 1,000. In other words, the average was no higher than that believed to exist among men of military age in time of peace."

No government has published complete vital statistics since it entered the war, nor will any government until several years after its conclusion. In the absence of complete and exact information, the best that we can say is that these statements are founded upon such figures as are available, and upon the observations and opinions of men in good position to observe. They are probably reasonably good guesses. They reassure relatives and friends.

The soldier stands a good chance of coming out of the war, not only alive but free from deforming wounds. If he does come out he will be strong and more robust than he would otherwise have been. If the civil population will keep up the birth rates and keep down the death and sickness rates, the war will not cause a serious loss in man power. This has not been true of the Thirty Years war or any other great war of the past. How different from the great European war of 100 years ago.

A telegraph operator in Milwaukee was one day trying to call up an office in a small town in the interior of the state, where the instrument was presided over by a woman. He was about giving up in despair when an operator in another small town a few miles distant from the first ticked out the query: "What do you want?" "I want Miss Brown, at Burgville," replied the Milwaukee man. "I have been trying to get her for the last [illegible]" "That is nothing," [illegible]

[illegible]

Mike, how old are you, Pat? Pat: Thirty-seven next month. Mike: You must be older than that. When were you born? Pat: In 1841. Mike: I have you now. Sure you told me the same date ten years ago!

PACIFIST SPEAKS FOR WILSON.

Former Assistant Attorney General Also Has Something to Say.

Now it is the leaders of the Pacifist convention who declare that they have the "authority" to explain the attitude of President Wilson on the question of peace parleys. The address of Dr. Judah L. Magne to the national radical conference, as it clamored in New York for the conclusion of an immediate peace, is reported thus in the New York Times:

"I claim to be a real Bolshevik," declared Doctor Magnes in opening his adress. Citing President Wilson's "beautiful tribute" to the Bolshevist movement in Russia, he said he was in the position to state with absolute assurance that the President was prepared to accept and enunciate once more, and even more definitely than before, the principle of peace, "immediate peace without victory."

"I can say definitely," declared Doctor Magnes, "that the President of the United States in a very short time will issue an address to the allied governments, the burden of which will be a call to all belligerents to conclude an immediate peace on the basis of no annexations and no indemnities. He is going to invite all the belligerents to a peace conference. He is going to demand an immediate peace on the simple basis laid down by the Bolsheviki of Russia."

"For nearly three years America hesitated on the brink of the abyss, and even to-day, like Hamlet, she is parleying with the enemy to secure a 'peace by accommodation,' even as Hamlet parleyed with his fate," said James M. Beck, former assistant attorney-general, in an address before 2,000 New England college men in Boston. Mr. Beck continued:

"No one can question that the peace parleys are actually in progress. It is true that the responsible diplomats are not sitting about a common table and within four walls, but in this day of the cable and the wireless the proximity of the negotiations is a matter of minor importance.

"If the great quarrel between the central powers and the remainder of the world shall be compromised by conventional formulas and without punitive justice, then the dead will have died in vain. Such possibility fills men of vision with the greatest concern as to the portentous possibilities of the present peace parleys.

"I am not questioning the wholehearted purpose of President Wilson to obtain a just and durable peace. His felicitously phrased messages are obviously intended to concentrate the best opinion of the world against the common enemy and are masterly in their skillful dialects."

Mr. Beck concluded by saying:

"If we are to have a liberal civilization, there is no room for the Hohenzollern in it."

Some War Facts That Are Extremely Interesting.

I am going to give you some statistics about the war. It is a good plan for you to know some solid facts while there is so much loose talk going on.

What nations are at war? The entente allies on the one side and the Teutonic allies on the other.

Name the entente allies. Great Britain (including her colonies—Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa), France, Italy, Japan, China, Siam, Portugal, the United Staes, Russia and a few minor countries.

Name the Teutonic allies. Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria.

What are the land areas of the two forces? The entente 19,526,000 square miles and the Teutonic 1,222,000.

Population? The entente 473,250,000 and the Teutonic 147,000,000.

What percentage of the total land area involved belongs to the entente allies? 94.1 per cent. To the Teutonic allies? 5.9 per cent.

What percentage of the population involved? Entente 76.3 per cent. Teutonic 23.7 per cent.

What is the strength of the army and navy of each side? The entente allies have 21,400,000 fighting men and their opponents 11,000,000; that is, 66 per cent. of the total armies are entente and 34 per cent. Teutonic.

What is the total man power on each side? Entente, 91,700,000; Teutonic, 25,050,000, or 78.5 per cent. against 21.5 per cent.

The difference in national wealth? The entente allies, $553,000,000,000, the Teutonic $134,000,000,000.

War debt? Total national debts of the entente, $83,960,000,000, or 14.7 per cent. of their wealth; of the Teutonic, $38,500,000,000 or 28.7 per cent. of their wealth.

Total income? Entente, $82,100,000,000; Teutonic, $16,600,000,000.

What has the war cost so far? Estimated July, 1917, cost in money to the entente allies, $70,200,000,000; to the Teutonic, $109,500,000,000. Cost in men, killed, wounded and missing: To the entente, 8,992,956; to the Teutonic, 6,301,773; total on both sides, 15,294,729. Great losses since this date but figures not available.

Note that the combined debt of the entente allies is 14.7 per cent. of their wealth, while that of the Teutonic allies is 28.7 per cent. of their wealth.

Since the war began the entente allies have lost about 9 per cent. of their original man power, and the Teutonic allies have lost 20 per cent. The entente allies have spent 12 per cent. of their wealth, the Teutonic 29 per cent.

Japan has an army of 1,500,000 men and a man power of 10,500,000 which may be recokned as a reserve force. Russia has 5,000,000 men in the army and a man power of 30,000,000, but is an uncertain quantity at present.

As Russia drops out, however, the United States of America comes in, having 22,000,000 men to draw upon, $225,000,000,000 in wealth and a national income of $40,000,000,000.

[illegible] against all the man and money advances of the [illegible] however, many [illegible] has come [illegible]

[illegible] "Rule Britannia" [illegible] for the British [illegible] alone was read.

The figures in this article are taken from a pamphlet published by the Bankers Trust Company, New York.

BEST FOR THE SKIN

To keep the complexion clear of blemishes, the head free from dandruff and the hands white, use

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

Contains 30 Per Cent. Pure Sulphur

Best for pimples, itch, blackheads, and hives. It's a fine toilet soap.

Sold by all druggists.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

To Sharpen Scissors.

By accident I discovered that cutting sand-paper sharpened my scissors. Now I do not have to wait for the grinder to come around, for I always keep a sheet of sand paper in my machine drawer.

A Potato Test.

Before buying potatoes, cut a sample potato in half. Put the two cut ends together. If they stick, the potato is good and mealy; if they slide apart, the potato is watery and of poor quality.

Trying Out Lard.

Do not cut up your lard by hand, run it through the meat-grinder. It will try out more quickly and with less waste.

To Make Pictures Hang Straight.

If you will hang your picture facing the wall, then turn it over, thus crossing your wire, you will find that the wire will not slip and your picture will remain straight.

To Bake Potatoes Quickly.

If you are in a hurry for potatoes to bake, let them stand in very hot water a few minutes before putting them into the oven.

To Keep Fruit from Freezing.

I have no cellar to store my canned fruit in, so I wrap a sheet of newspaper smoothly around each can, folding it over at the top and bottom. Then I put the cans in a box, and the fruit keeps in any closet.

When Opening Pickled Fruit.

Save the juice from cans of pickled fruit, and add to the water in which ham is boiled. You will procure quite the most delicious flavor to your ham that you can imagine.

A Washtub Hint.

If you have a wooden washtub that dries up and leaks, heat a gallon of water to boiling point and pour it into the tub and throw a heavy cloth over the top. Let this stand a few minutes and the tub will be ready for use.

Darning Children's Hose.

In darning a good-sized hole in a stocking, sew a piece of net over the hole and darn through the net. This makes a neater, stronger darn.

An Apple Economy.

Wash your apples thoroughly before cooking, then quarter and core without peeling. Your sauce, pies and puddings will have a better flavor, and you will save fifty per cent. in work and material by using the fruit unpeeled.

A Pressing Hint.

An excellent way to press mussed waists is to sprinkle your ironing sheet and pin it tightly over your ironing board and press the waist on the dampened sheet. The steam which arises will be sufficient to take out every crease. This is fine for new waists.

The Easiest Way to Remove Ink Stains.

When ink is spilt on a tablecloth, melt a candle immediately, take some of the tallow and spread it over the stain. Let the tallow dry. All signs of stain will disappear when the cloth is washed.

How You Can Help.

Buy less; cook no more than necessary; serve smaller portions.

Use local and seasonable supplies.

Patronize your local producers and lessen the need of transportation.

Preach and practice the "gospel of the clean plate."

We do not ask the American people to starve themselves. Eat plenty, but wisely, and without waste.

Do not limit the plain food of growing children.

Do not eat between meals.

Watch out for the waste in the community.

You can yourself devise other methods of saving to the ends to be accomplished. Under various circumstances and with varying conditions you can vary the methods of economizing.

Peace Gas.

We are using two weapons against Germany.

One is the sword.

One is a very dangerous instrument, called political propaganda.

By the sword alone, a nation may live or die, as its destiny provides. At worst, its death will be clean and restful.

But political propaganda hath treacherous vapors. It is like an experimental gas set free upon the air. If it reaches the enemy as intended, it may cool his passion and untwine his fingers from the sword. But it may be turned back as by an untoward wind, and fall upon those whose passion is righteous and ought not to be cooled, and produce its effect upon them instead. That seems an uncontrollable peril.

Consider what has begn to happen.

While we drive, as we think, a wedge between Germany and Austria, a misunderstanding arises between the American government and that of Lloyd George over the meaning of our words.

The argument with which we seek to procure a revolt of the German people against their military caste, at the same times gives aid and comfort to all the Bolsheviki on the allied side.

More than anything else, this vague crying of peace, peace, as an echo to our political propaganda abroad causes people, in spite of themselves, to relax toward war.

Are things going badly at Washington? Well, perhaps there will be peace shortly, and then our blundering will not have mattered.

Has one ordered beef on a meatless day? But one may eat it this once, hoping it will not be missed. Anyhow, there is the possibility of peace before Mr. Hurley has ships enough to send away our surplus meat supplies.

That is how the poison works.—N. Y. Tribune.

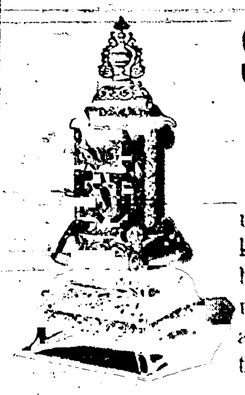
No Grain Shortage Here.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Delegations of grain owners and elevator owners from the wheat and corn belts of the country told Director General McAdoo it was announced to-night that there are millions of bushels of wheat, corn and oats ready for shipment to the Atlantic seaboard if terminals can be provided.

They assured the Director General that there is no danger of a food calamity. They said if millions of bushels of corn, wheat and oats, now stored in elevators along the Western railroads were moved to the mills for grinding or for shipment to the Allies, the stock corn could be put into the elevators and the entire grain situation saved easily.

Director General McAdoo told them if the way was cleared for expected action at the seaboards the railorads could move at least 1,250,000 bushels daily. Food Administrator Hoover said if 16,500,000 bushels can be saved monthly the Allies' demands can be met. The Director General's plan would provide for 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels a month, the growers were told.

STEAM FITTING
HOT WATER HEAT



STOVES AND FURNANCES

All Kinds of Plumbing

Our long experience enables us to advise our customers in all kinds of heating. We offer the best in all lines. We make estimates on everything you want and we stand ready to guarantee quality and price at all times.

Consult Us Whether You Buy Our Goods or Not.

R. W. BAILEY & CO.
HARDWARE

MOTORISTS' COLUMN.

Things of Interest Picked Up from Various Sources.

In these days of cold weather, it is an easy matter to dilute the engine lubricating oil with the unburned portions of the fuel to such an extent that the engine bearings are liable to be burned out because the lubricating oil has lost its body. By analyzing the crankcase oil from several engines in service for mileages of approximately 800 miles, it is found that these samples frequently contain as high as 45 per cent. by volume of fuel, part of this being kerosene and part gasoline. Obviously, this cannot possibly be a satisfactory engine oil, and it is really dangerous to continue a car or truck in service under these conditions. The old adage that oil is cheaper than repairs holds true in this case and it behooves the owner to change oil more frequently. This condition of the fuel passing the pistons and diluting the crankcase oil is at its maximum when the engine is cold; therefore, to avoid this and to prevent the unnecessary waste of oil, heat must be applied to the engine in some manner and it can be accomplished best by replacing the cold water in the engine in the morning before starting with hot water. This will warm up the cold engine and in a measure prevent the possibility of the unburned fuel in a cold engine passing the pistons and diluting the crankcase oil.

Oil that is diluted in excess of 25 per cent. with a foreign liquid loses its qualities as a lubricant and must be changed. From this, it would seem that if the oil were changed every 500 miles, the possibility of having trouble with the engine bearings due to insufficient lubrication could be avoided. It is also imperative that the engine operate under normal conditions through the day and sometimes the temperature is so low that it is impossible to secure the proper temperature for the engine without the use of radiator and louvre covers. It is obvious that the better performance and the fuel saving will warrant the use of these devices.

To-day, instead of its being a luxury to own a farm tractor, the farmer is making it a needless expense to keep horses. The horse is the farm luxury to-day, if the word luxury is interpreted to mean using a power on the farm that is costly. Generally luxury and wealth have been synonymous. Anything that costs a lot of money was a luxury. A luxury has been looked upon as something costing a lot of money.

Look at the horse and his cost to the farmer to-day. The figures here are given by a farmer in Minnesota. This farmer has not yet purchased a tractor, but the figures are those given by him and not figures forced upon him. They furnish ideal proof of the fact that the horse is to-day more expensive than the tractor. They add more proof to the statement that in these days of food shortage and shortness of farm help, it is too costly for the farmer to keep a horse when it calls for 5 acres of useful land to feed that horse. The farmer in question has eight horses on his 240-acre farm, but in the following calculation we have reckoned on five only, as the other three were colts and one horse used for driving to town.

On this man's farm each horse eats 100 bu. of oats per year and 3 tons of hay. Oats are worth 80 cents a bushel and hay $15 per ton.

Oats for one horse per year	$80
Hay for one horse per year	45
Oats and hay for five horses per year	625

If this farmer used a tractor, and these are figures given not by a tractor maker but by another farmer, the cost would be as follows:

Plowing 200 acres	500 gal. kerosene
Seeding 20 acres	100 gal. kerosene
Harvesting 200 a.	100 gal. kerosene
Dragging 200 acres	100 gal. kerosene
Total	800 gal.
Kerosene costs at 10 cents per gal.	$80
Lubricating oil 1 barrel	20
Total	$100

If we subtract from the horse cost of oats and hay the cost of kerosene and oil we have $525 balance to be used in keeping the tractor in repair during the year and also to allow for depreciation. A professor from a university in Minnesota gave repair cost on 200 tractors operating in Minnesota for a period of three years, and the average yearly repair bill was $28.50. If all tractors were as cheap to operate, there would remain a margin of nearly $500 per year in favor of the tractor.

Of course there are a lot of other expenses that are not taken in, such as interest on investment and a great many other items. You can secure a good three-plow tractor for $1,500 and the five horses at the present market are worth $150 each, or $750 for the bunch. Horses to-day are very cheap. Had the figures been taken two years ago the horse valuation would have been nearer $1,200.

This same farmer declared that the great value to him of a tractor cannot be shown in dollars and cents. With the tractor he can raise better crops because he can work more land, when it is in good condition to work, than with horses. He can get so much more land plowed with the tractor than with the horses that much better crops are possible with the farmer.

Another farmer has been able to put up a silo and feed ensilage corn because he had a tractor, and he could not do it before he bought it. The story of the tractor on the farm is the same as that of the motor truck. The motor truck not only has speeded up the business of the merchant in deliveries, but it has so extended the field as to bring in new business that was not possible with the horse delivery system. The auto on the farm has a story the telling of which is only beginning.

[illegible] Mich.—Henry Ford & [illegible] ting the order of 7,000 tract[illegible] British government an[illegible] these tractors out at the rat[illegible] Six thousand of the[illegible] completely as[illegible] or 1,000 are made in [illegible]

Henry [illegible] Mich. [illegible] Hercules Motor [illegible] $5,000 engines [illegible] tractor to be delivered [illegible] 100 a day when produc[illegible] its normal output. The[illegible] shipped to Cork, Ireland, where [illegible] & Son have [illegible] No paper reports to the ef[illegible]

fect that this order was placed by the Ford Motor Co. are incorrect.

Detroit, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo and Chicago will be connected by an inter-city motor truck line within sixty days if plans now under way mature successfully. A Toledo concern known as the National Motor Transport Co. is planning to put fifty trucks into operation in two months, and as soon as these are in successful operation to add 100 more. It is expected that 150 trucks will be on the road in ninety days. F. V. McCormick, of Detroit, is in Toledo organizing the company. It is stated that twenty-five men, most of whom are Toledo business men, are interested, and it is expected to incorporate soon for $1,500,000.

Washington. — An airplane mail service between Washington, Philadelphia and New York with a schedule of a round-trip per day will soon be in operation, according to plans made public by Postmaster General Burleson. The postoffice has asked for bids for construction and provision of 5 airplanes to be used in the establishment of an air route for delivery of first-class mail. It is expected the service will be increased later. The War Department has arranged to release a sufficient number of Hispano-Suiza 150-hp. motors to equip the planes. The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose machines meet the service tests of the War and Navy Departments. The airplanes and parts are to be delivered at such points in Washington, Philadelphia and New York as the postoffice designates, not later than April 25. The contractor will also be required to furnish in addition to the five planes, a sufficient stock of spare parts and to have in reserve a sixth airplane. He must detail to the Postoffice Department a supervisor for three months to try out the aviators and mechanics in the operation of the planes. Stipulations include that the machines must be capable of carrying 300 pounds of mail matter a distance not less than 200 miles without stop, maximum speed of 100 m.p.h., minimum of 45 m.p.h. and climbing speed of 5,000 feet in ten minutes. The government will make a special postage rate not exceeding 25 cents per ounce for the transmision of mail by the air route, and will guarantee to observe a regular time schedule.

Chicago.—Arrangements have been made whereby the Nash Quad four-wheel-drive and steer trucks are to be manufactured for the government by National and Premier, of Indianapolis, Paige-Detroit oMtor Car Co., eDtroit, and the Hudson Motor Car Co., Detroit, under the Nash Motor Co. patents. It is understood these are for the Ordnance Department and are to be produced in large numbers. Tooling and equipment of the four factories to manufacture under license is going forward and production will start as soon as possible. Paige and Hudson each will make 2,000, starting delivery in April. Nash has turned over all blueprints necessary and has contributed patent rights. The number called for in the National and Premier orders has not been given out.

Approximately 12,000 gal. of fuel and lubricating oil are consumed annually at the Willys-Overland factories to operate and lubricate machinery and in the building and testing of its product. In the heat-treating and forge shops 6,000,000 gal. of fuel oil are consumed yearly; 2,800 bbl. of motor oil are used every year; 6,000 gal. of screw-cutting oil for machinery are consumed; 35,000 gal. of cylinder oil for dynamometer tests are used each month. Road testing and operation of cars in the factory's garage require 700,000 gal. of gasoline a year.

* * *

BANISH CATARRH.

Breathe Hyomei for Two Minutes and Stuffed Up Head Will Get Relief.

If you want to get relief from catarrh, cold in the head or from an irritating cough in the shortest time breathe Hyomei.

It will clean out your head in two minutes and allow you to breathe freely.

Hyomei will end a cold in one day, it will relieve you of disgusting snuffles, hawking, spitting and offensive breath in a week.

Hyomei is made chiefly from a soothing, healing, germ killing antiseptic, that comes from the eucalyptus forests of inland Australia where catarrh, asthma and consumption were never known to exist.

Hyomei is pleasant and easy to breathe. Just pour a few drops into the hard rubber inhaler, use as directed and relief is almost certain.

A complete Hyomei outfit, including inhaler and one bottle of Hyomei, costs but little at druggists' everywhere and at Fay F. Howd's. If you already own an inhaler you can get an extra bottle of Hyomei at druggists.—Adv.

* * *

Men as Food Slackers.

A woman writing in the Woman's Home Companion asks men to stop scolding her sex and look to their own faults, and she says:

"I'd like to see a count taken of the men who've given up eating butter and sweets to help win this war, and the women who have given up these two things! It might check some of these persistent scolders of the American housewife and her patriotism. Only a few days ago a friends of mine said to me: 'It would all be so easy if it were not for Arthur. He does so love heavy, sweet desserts, and he wants to have steak or roast beef every night for dinner and bacon every morning for breakfast. I can't make him see that it does matter, even if we have the money to buy these things. I try to tell him that it's a matter of honor not to eat them all the time, so that there'll be enough to go round for everybody. But he only acts peevish and wants to increase my house allowance.'

"It's incidents like this that have brought me to the profound belief that after the Food Administration has shown the women what they can do to save food and check waste, then, then, the real work will begin, for they'll have to make all the heavy middle-aged men with long-indulged appetites come up to the scratch, too."

[illegible] Enamored Youth—I beg you, sir, [illegible] hand of your daughter [illegible] live without her. Old Grump[illegible] bear it. I can't live with [illegible] the day, young man, [illegible] Enamored Youth [illegible] please give [illegible]

GENERAL NEWS.

Chief Events of Various States and Countries Briefly Told.

—Germany is now equipping her Zeppelins with fog makers.

—King George, of England, has offered his three royal palaces for national use.

—It took a $59,000 check to pay the income tax of Enrico Caruso, the noted singer.

—A training school for army chaplains is to be established at Fortress Monroe, Va.

—Earthquake shocks at Amoy, China, caused hundreds of houses to collapse, injuring many persons.

—At Knoxville, Tenn., a federal grand jury indicted 47 persons for violations of the fuel control bill.

—The world's sugar supply is derived annually from over 12,000,000 acres, this acreage being divided between cane and beet.

—The Turkish government has approved a plan for building a bridge and a tunnel across the Bosphorus, connecting Europe and Asia.

—In peace times the potato crop of Germany totals about 45,000,000 tons, much of which is dried for human consumption, as well as food for cattle.

—A Netherlands scientist has invented a cattle food that is manufactured from albumen obtained from slaughter houses and fishing centers and potato and fruit refuse.

—The Irazu volcano in Costa Rica is violent again, after being dormant nearly 200 years. The city of Cartogo at its base was destroyed three times by former eruptions.

—The great Krupp gun works in Essen Germany, are being transferred underground to protect them from expected airplane raids by American and Allied aviators.

—Disease, starvation and expulsions have reduced the Jewish population of Jerusalem to 33,000, or about 40 per cent., in the three and a half years since the war began.

—There are now in the United States about 4,662,000 enemy aliens, made up as follows: Germany, 2,349,000; Austria, 1,376,000; Hungary, 738,000; Turkey, 188,000; Bulgaria, 11,000.

—Farming implements have advanced so much in the past year that machinery that had been in use for three years sold for 15 per cent. more than the original cost at an Atchison county, Kan., farm sale.

—Charles Guyton, a Lindale, Ga., farmer, bought a hog last September for $25. He slaughtered the animal the other day and sold it for 30 cents a pound. The hog weighed 900 pounds, dressed, and brought $270, a net profit of $245.

—New York led all states in cabbage production last year with nearly 250,000 tons, which was almost half of the combined cabbage crops of the next eight states. Wisconsin, which came second in cabbage production, raised a little less than 100,000 tons.

—Prof. H. H. Wing, of the New York State College of Agriculture, is one of the nine directors of a $100,000 stock corporation which is to be formed by the New York State Grange to facilitate the buying of supplies for the Grange members. The corporation is to be known as the New York State Grange Corporation.

—Wheatless weeks instead of wheatless days are imminent unless production is increased, the senate agriculture committee was told by S. C. H. Hyde, representing the Oklahoma state council of defense, who said that price fixing by the food administration should be extended to wheat substitutes.

—Kingston, Ont.—Private J. W. Boucher, of the 257th Canadian railway battalion, has been sent home from France because he is "too old to fight." He is 73 and fought in the American civil war with the Twenty-third Michigan Volunteers. Boucher faced the German lines for eight months and endured all the hardships. Then his age was discovered and he was discharged. King George heard of the case, and anxious to see "the oldest man in khaki," summoned him to Buckingham Palace, where in a special audience the king praised him for his courage and determination. Boucher arrived here on his way to his home in Gananoque, Ont.

* * *

Gobbling Up Russia.

"We can no longer believe in the pacific intentions of Russia and must see that peace and order prevail in the occupied regions of adjoining countries."

That is what Dr. von Kuhlmann, the German foreign minister, declared in addressing the Reichstag.

Here is the Hun unmasked again!

Poor Russia, tired of fighting, worn out, ragged, misled by the traitorous Bolsheviki, has cried out for peace. But the German government will not let her have it. After imposing burdensome terms, the Kaiser sends his armies into the war ridden country, not to restore order but to gobble everything in sight.

The German empire is to be extended as far as the power of German arms will carry it and helpless, defenseless Russia will suffer under the heel of Prussianism more than under the heel of the Czar.

The Russian people must by this time see their mistake. But it is too late now. They are at the mercy of the Hun and the world will pity them as they have pitied poor Belgium, Serbia and Rumania.

The German people are said to be opposed to carrying the war into Russia but that makes no difference. The autocracy of the German empire wills it and that is all there is to it. The Kaiser's militarism is supreme and the people still are helpless.

In view of Germany's avowed intention of gobbling up all she can of Russia and carrying Prussianism as far as possible towards the Pacific it is strange that Japan remains acquiescent. Unless Japan is aroused soon she will have the Hun at her very door for it is plainly the intention of the Kaiser to extend his empire to Vladivostok if such a thing is possible.

Should the Kaiser's [illegible] he will become a great[illegible] the world [illegible]

In the [illegible] tory by the [illegible] will stop him. His conquest [illegible] immediately [illegible] at the [illegible] be renewed [illegible] allies do not win success during 1918 their task will be magnified many times. [illegible]

ALLIES MUST WATCH GERMANY.

Germans Willing to Give Alsace to Hold on to Russia—German Control of Russia Greatest Victory of War.

Alexander A. Bublikoff, who as minister of roads and communications in the first days of the Russian revolution, performed the historic feat of placing the czar under arrest, predicted that a declaration of peace between Russia and Germany must inevitably lead to the economic and political domination of Russia by Germany.

Having been separated from her present alliances, he said, Russia, if peace was actually signed, would soon be in the position of an ally of Germany, opening up to her such exhaustless stores of food and materials that Germany could not possibly succumb to an economic blockade.

Russia is obsolutely without goods, and a declaration of peace, continued Mr. Bublikoff, would be followed by an avalanche of German goods in exchange for Russian currency. But inasmuch as paper money would have no value in German eyes, the Germans would demand in exchange for their goods something of real value, namely, raw material of every character. Food prices being lower in Russia than in Germany, the producers would drive their products into German markets rather than keep it for home consumption, and starvation and exploitation would continue. What currency the Germans would obtain for their manufactured materials would be turned by them into the purchase of controlling interests in Russian industries, plants, banks and properties.

"The failure of the allies to maintain a unity of strategical front brought defeat upon the weakest members of the allies," he concluded. "The further absence of economic unity, unless immediately corrected, may yet bring defeat to the whole allied cause. The economic conquest of Russia by Germany, the capture of its raw product market, equal to one-sixth of the earth, together with 180,000,000 population, is equal to the greatest victory that Germany has won in the world's struggle. For this she will be perfectly willing to pay the allies with all kinds of political baubles up to the concession of Alsace-Lorraine."

* * *

Please Pass the Liberty Bonds!

Bruce Barton, popular editor and author, says in an editorial in the Woman's Home Companion:

"They say this war is not popular. And they are right. It is not popular with me. Not any more popular than life insurance; not any more popular than fire insurance on my home.

"I hate to pay out money for any of these things. But I go right on paying it out. Because my insurance policies, unpopular with me as they are, stand between me and something far more unpopular.

"And the Liberty Loan and the British fleet, and our own fleet, and our boys in brown are standing now between my little home and what to me is just now the most unpopular thing in the world—a powerful, bitter old man who intends to 'stand no nonsense from America after the war.'

"No amount of waving the flag or urging on the band is going to fill me chock full of enthusiasm. I just don't seem to be built that way. But quietly, doggedly, I go along putting all I can gather together into Liberty bonds.

"Not because the war is popular with me. Not because I expect to make any money doing it. Not because the pretty girl at the counter asked me to, nor because I'm afraid of being called a slacker if I don't.

"No, the real underground reason, if you want to know it, is found in the person of a man whose mail address is Lock Box 1, Berlin.

"A man who sinks hospital ships and lies about it; who sends a ship like the 'Lusitania' to the bottom loaded with women and children, and gives his own children a half-holiday in celebration; a man who speaks of treaties as 'scraps of paper.'

"'He showed great bitterness against the United States,' Mr. Gerard reports.

"I've had a pretty good chance the past three years to see what his bitterness means, and if Liberty bonds can protect me against that bitterness, and my home and wife and my boy and girl, then PLEASE PASS THE LIBERTY BONDS."

* * *

Alaska's Possibilities.

The Alaska bureau of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce has issued a booklet containing facts, frequently noted but significant enough to be worth bearing in mind, relating to the vastness of the resources of the northern territory. Alaska is 12 times as large as the state of New York. Its imports during 1916 amounted to $30,834,703, its exports $79,533,385. Gold to the value of $16,329,437 was produced in 1916; copper production broke all records with a value of $35,314,993. Alaska has the only tin mines on the continent, and $110,333 worth of the metal was mined in the last year for which figures are available. Coal deposits said to be greater in area than were originally contained in the state of Pennsylvania, are waiting to be worked in the territory; mineral oil is being produced and refined from one claim patented, and further development of this industry awaits throwing open oil lands to entry. Spruce forests will furnish the raw material for a large paper industry, not to mention aeroplanes; vast water power awaits development. The shortage of necessaries which Alaska produces plentifully may turn greater public attention to the northern "empire." It is the only American possession with extensive undeveloped mineral resources. Full use of these can not be had until adequate transportation facilities are provided. The possibilities of Alaska as a factor in the world war must not be forgotten. —Indianapolis News.

The year 1918 [illegible] ...tended to six millions of women. For [illegible] years the women have knocked [illegible] Parliament but when [illegible] the war broke out they ceased their a[illegible] went to work for the saving of their country. Their patriotism accomplished more than all their militant display in [illegible]

SACRIFICE APPRECIATED.

Allies Realize America is Saving Food to Relieve Their Distress.

Sir William Goode, who since the entry of the United States into the war has occupied the important post of the connecting link between the British food ministry and the United States food administration, told of how the United States was making sacrifices to feed the allies, in an address to the London Rotary Club.

"Few people," said Sir William, "have yet grasped the fundamental fact that Great Britain still relies on the United States and Canada for 65 per cent. of her essential foodstuffs. Unless we can get this food, or nearly all of it, we shall peter out. As to how to get it, the popular idea seems to be that the United States is an up-to-date combination of miracle loaves and fishes and widow's cruse.

"What I want you to realize is the amazing way in which the energies and sentiments of the American people have been harnessed to a great national movement of organized self-sacrifice, so that the allies can have food enough to carry on.

"The cynic will tell you," he said, "that it is ridiculous to imagine that the American people, living in the midst of plenty, will make such sacrifices as these for the sake of their allies thousands of miles away. The cynic will relegate President Wilson and Herbert C. Hoover to the category of well-meaning idealists. But these voluntary measures can be tested by results.

"Early last month we received from Mr. Hoover a cablegram saying he found that as a result of the American conservation campaign he had 150,000,000 pounds of bacon and 25,000,000 pounds of frozen meat more than the British representatives in the United States had estimated as likely to be available. His offer was so unexpected that we had to hustle to get the finance and shipping for this windfall.

"Later on it turned out that the amount of frozen meat available was thousands of tons above the Hoover estimate. Except for the holdup of shipping in American ports due to congestion on the railways and blizzards, our bacon and meat shortage would long since have been eased by these shipments, which represent only a small percentage of the total sacrifices of the American people.

"It is lucky for us that a man like Mr. Hoover is at the helm of the allied food supply and that behind him is a people willing to deny themselves so we may live to fight."

* * *

Tanks to Reclaim the Farms of France.

A good deal has been written about the rebuilding of the destroyed towns and villages in the battle-ravaged area of northern France, and it is also encouraging to record that a good deal of tangible progress has been made toward getting started with this part of the restoration work as soon as there is opportunity to do so.

Ever since the battle of the Somme was well under way I have been reading in French, English and American newspapers, and reviews, articles, or letters several from not "un-eminent" scientists and engineers all purporting to demonstrate beyond the peradventure of a doubt that the once fertile agricultural region of northern France could not but remain an absolute desert, so far as agricultural production is concerned, for anywhere from a minimum of two or three decades to half a century and more.

Practically all of the more "learned" of these theorists appeared to base their beliefs on the poisoned-soil or debilitated-soil ideas. None of them — so far as I remember — claimed to have made any study of the question in the battle area itself. If they had especially during the last summer—they would have seen a few things calculated radically to alter their opinions. Never under the hand of the husbandmen have the fields of northern France brought forth such a wealth of verdure as this last summer, and the fact that most of this growth consisted of wild flowers and weeds was merely because nothing else had been planted in their stead. Trenches, used and disused, were clothed to their parapets in a dense mass of rank vegetation, and the only shell holes which were not half submerged in greenery were those which had been formed within the month.

The physical problem of cultivation is, however, quite another matter. I must confess that when I first saw the condition in which the ground about Thiepval, Fricourt, Contalmaison, Pozieres, and a dozen other bitterly fought-for points in the Somme area, had been left, I was so appalled by the sight that, for the moment, I was inclined to share the view of the many who were saying that no practicable way ever would be found for putting it under cultivation.

It was not until the day I met a Canadian officer, who (like myself) owned a western ranch and had broken up new land with a tractor that a solution of the problem suggested itself.

"The danger from unexploded shells is practically negligible," said he, "for the simple reason that a detonator that has failed to go off at the end of a five or ten-mile flight through the air is not likely to be greatly disturbed by a prod from a plow-share. Neither will buried barb wire give much trouble for any length of time. Railroad iron, concrete fragments, corrugated-steel roofing, and other heavy trenching material will have to be picked up and carted off bodily.

"All of this leaves," he continued, "the discovery of a practicable way of effecting the first rough cultivation as the one great problem to be solved. The question then narrows down as to what sort of a machine will have to be devised to accomplish this preliminary work. . . . And right there you have the answer to those who are asking what is to be done with the thousands of tanks that will be left 'without occupation' at the end of the war. [illegible] tractors to draw [illegible] and harrow [illegible]

[illegible] there is no reason why these should not be initiated at once so that what [illegible] could

be built and ready for use at the first opportunity."—Popular Mechanics.

* * *

The Enemy at Bay.

All signs point to a colossal struggle on the western front within a few days. It is quite possible that if the German high command does not order an offensive the allied command will. The armies are in battle array from Nieuport to Belfort, including the small but now well-trained American force which holds a portion of the Lorraine front. The Secretary of War goes so far as to express the opinion that the allies are numerically superior to the enemy in both men and guns. Whether this belief is well founded or not, there is no doubt that the allies are so formidably equipped with artillery that there is no possibility of the Germans breaking through. If the Germans attempt too much, relying upon numerical superiority, the allied artillery will surely remove the disparity.

In spite of delays and mistakes, the American people are calm and confident. They look with fortitude upon the forthcoming baptism of the American troops, counting faithfully upon the dexterity and bravery of the men under the Stars and Stripes.

There is a growing disposition to pass over the flaws that have been so persistently discussed in this country. The people as a whole are looking upon the unfolding war operations in a large way. They remember the difficulties and delays that confronted all the allies in trying to meet the sudden onslaught of the well-prepared enemy. When compared with other nations, the United States in most respects has made good progress. The most effective preparations are those that are not yet disclosed, and which will not be disclosed until the hour of battle. These preparations have been cumulative, with small beginnings growing into enormous productiveness.

The most vexatious mixture of delay and confusion has been in quarters where the public had a right to look for efficiency. It is this fact which has caused so much bitter criticism.

One of the comforts which any American can hug to his bosom is the thought that the enemy is not the all-efficient superman he has been pictured. Germany is in hard straits. The people are hungry, and the war's drains have sapped their spirits to the dregs. When the mailed fist must be shaken over Berlin, with the threat that strikers shall be courtmartialed and executed, it is not difficult to forsee that another hard campaign ending in failure will smash the German machine.

Can the allies hold out against the most desperate assault the Germans can organize? There is every reason to believe they can. The French armies are in good condition, materially and morally. They have more big guns than ever before, and behind the guns they have better and more confident marksmen than ever. The French situation would be satisfactory in every way if America would only send over more food. It is a pity that Americans will not individually make it their business to save such foods as France requires.

The British armies are in equally good condition, eager for the fray. Their artillery preparations are adequate. Their command of the lines is steadfast and vigilant. Transport facilities to the front have been greatly improved. There are more tanks than ever before. The Germans will find it impossible to surprise any portion of the allied lines. Any advantage gained by the enemy will be at extravagant if not ruinous cost of men, and at best this advantage will be local, and subject to immediate reverse by counter attack.

Thus Germany stands at bay, forced to wage a fight that is lost to her before she begins it. What then? [illegible] awakening in Germany [illegible] the deluded people finally un[illegible] that their drunken cam[illegible] blood and conquest has ended in defeat [illegible]

* * *

[illegible] "That's easy," replied George. "It means the bachelors and the married [illegible]"

Why Russian Women Went to War.

An American woman who spent over a fortnight with the Women's Battalion of Death in Russia tells in the March Woman's Home Companion what led them to volunteer. She says:

"Many had joined the regiment because they sincerely believed that the honor, and even the existence, of Russia were at stake and that nothing but a great human sacrifice could save her.

"Some, like Bachkarova, in the days of the Siberian village, had simply come to the point where anything was better than the dreary drudgery and the drearier waiting of life as they lived it.

"Personal troubles had driven some of them out of their homes and on to the battle line. One girl, a Japanese, said tragically when I asked her reason for joining, 'My reasons are so many, that I would rather not tell them.'

"There was a Cossack girl from the Ural Mountains, fifteen years old, with soft, brown, questioning eyes and deep, rich color tinting her dark cheeks. Her father and two brothers had been killed early in the war. Soon after, her mother, who was a nurse, had died from the effects of a German bomb thrown upon the hospital where she was working. She was absolutely alone in the world.

"'What else is left for me?' she asked with a pathetic droop to her strong young shoulders.

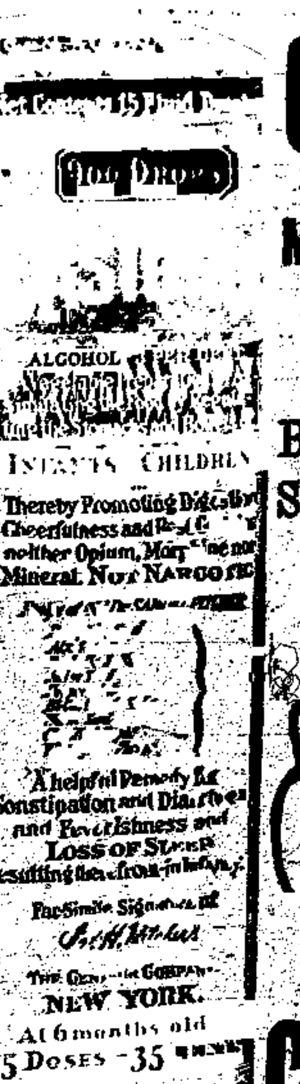
"Two girls, Red Cross nurses, who had already been decorated four or five times for service to their country, said they had seen too many brave men suffer and die for Russia to be willing to see her sacrificed now on the Kaiser's altar.

"One serious-looking woman who took no part in any of our frivolities carried a photograph in her kit-bag. It was the picture of her husband who is a prisoner in Austria—holding a small boy on his lap. The child had died the week before the regiment was formed, and there were other things that robbed danger of all its sting for her.

"On a cord around each girl's neck was a collection of sacred medals and a tiny cloth pouch, whose contents I had speculated upon.

"'What will you do if you are taken prisoner?' I asked Skridlova one day.

"'No one of us will ever be taken alive,' she answered, and pulled out the little gray pouch. 'It is the strongest and surest kind there is,' she said."



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

We Are Now Prepared
To furnish Syrup Cans, Sap Buckets, Spouts, etc.
When these are gone we will not be able to buy any more. Get them before it is too late.
W. W. Lowell
HARDWARE
Successor Card[illegible] Wals[illegible]

ANOTHER WEEK AT WAR.

Summary of the News Since Our Last

MONDAY'S NEWS.

St. Johns, N. F.—The Red Cross liner Florizel, bound from St. Johns for New York by way of Halifax with 140 persons aboard, including 78 passengers, piled up on the ledges near Cape Race during a blizzard Sunday and it is believed that all on board were lost.

Evidence that in spite of his commission in the United States army, he was in touch with German agents, contributing to von Bernstorff's propaganda funds and working for peace at any price before America went to war, was largely responsible for the heavy punishment imposed by court martial at Governor's Island, to dismissal from the service and imprisonment at hard labor for 25 years.

The Bolshevik government in Russia, represented by Nikolai Lenine and Leon Trotzky, has acceded to the demands of Germany and announced its readiness to accept the hard peace terms which Germany has laid down.

Thus, apparently without further hesitation, the Russians are prepared, in an effort to stop the inroads the Germans now are making into their country, to add to the enemy's already vast holdings more of Russia's most valuable western territory, extending from the Gulf of Finland southward to the Black Sea and even to withdraw her troops from Finland and give back to the Turks what has been taken from them in battle.

The surrender seems abject. Russia is immediately to send a delegation to Brest-Litovsk, there to discuss with Germany's representatives the final details of the peace and sign the compact.

At last accounts the German armies in the East were giving no heed to talk of peace, but on the contrary were methodically pushing forward their line over more than 500-mile front from the Gulf of Finland region to Volhynia and still nowhere meeting with any systematic attempts to hinder their progress

Numerous additional towns have been captured and several thousand more Russians made prisoner. In addition nearly 3,000 German and Austro-German prisoners of war have been liberated by the invaders. Reval, Russia's principal port on the Finnish Gulf, is rapidly being approached, notwithstanding the snow-covered roads The troops here are being pushed forward in forced marches, the desire of the German high command evidently being to capture the port, which would be available, if necessity arises, as a base of operations by a fleet of war vessels against Kronstadt and Petrograd.

Meanwhile the internal situation in Russia continues chaotic. So bad have conditions become in Petrograd that a state of siege has been declared by the military authorities Looting and other reprehensible deeds will result in sentences of death and all explosives must be immediately turned in to the authorities on pain of the holders being declared outlaws. Opposition newspapers have been suppressed and other organs have been warned that inaccurate information published in them will lead to the arrest of the editors and their staffs

Rumania, cut off from her allies through the disaffection of Russia, at last has entered into formal peace negotiations with the Central Powers, according to advices reaching London. Those past masters in Teutonic allied politics, von Kuehlmann and Czernin, respectively the German and Austrian foreign ministers, and Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian premier, are treating with M Averesco, the Rumanian premier, at a point near Bucharest. Doubtless like the terms imposed on Russia, those that will be offered Rumania will be hard ones Already they are said to embrace territorial acquisitions for Bulgaria and economic preferences for Germany and Austria.

On the battle fronts nowhere has there been an engagement of great dimensions

YESTERDAY'S NEWS.

The German forces have occupied Reval after an engagement with the Russians The Germans also have captured Pskov (about 160 miles southwest of Petrograd)

One immeasurable blessing Bolshevism has conferred upon the world: it has demonstrated the infallible result of seking to gain from an unbeaten Germany "a negotiated, democratic peace"

American-built ordnance of the latest type and heaviest caliber in sizes up to 14-inch rifles are in service on the sector of the western front held by the American army and on the Italian front. The guns sent to Italy include some 14-inch rifles, both of 45 and 50 calibers. The former was considered the most powerful naval weapon in existence until the commissioning of the British battleships of the Queen Elizabeth class with 15-inch guns American experts still believe that the 14-inch fifty-caliber rifle is harder hitting and more accurate even than the larger British weapon

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Upper Mill Creek.

Mrs. David Bartlett is ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Watkins have been spending a few days with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs Sanford Johns

Ernest Waltz is ill.

Albert Waltz spent Sunday at Paul Waltz's.

Several of the neighbors and friends of Mr and Mrs W. H. Archer were very pleasantly entertained at their home Friday evening. Mr. and Mrs Archer are moving to Holiday this week.

A farewel lparty was held Saturday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Allen, who left Monday for Camp Meade.

Mrs Paul Waltz is helping Mrs. Fa[illegible] Jupenlaz move this week.

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Woodland Items.

[illegible] took a sleighload from here [illegible] Saturday evening to [illegible] in the Old Fellows [illegible] benefit of the Ladies [illegible] The District School [illegible] Flea Land [illegible] of Woodland [illegible] for the [illegible]

John [illegible] was in [illegible] day

Mrs Victor Anda[illegible] with bronchitis

Mr [illegible] Mattoon and [illegible] were in Antrim Thursday

Gordon the [illegible] of Mr and Mrs Chas Kriner [illegible] ill with pneumonia

TIOGA COUNTY LOCALS.

Happenings of General Interest in This County.

—Miss Stella Mays, of Blossburg, and Jacob G. Jessup, of Arnot, were married at the Methodist parsonage in that borough last week Monday evening by Rev. W. C. B. Turner.

—Professor E. J. LaFrance has resigned his position as principal of the Lawrenceville High School, as he has been called to Camp Meade. Miss Dorothy Hutchinson, who has been assistant principal for the past four years, will take his place.

—Words cannot describe the unfortunate conditions in Lock Haven caused by the recent ice flood. The property loss is large, the people have been without sleep for days, the streets are so filled with ice that in case of fire the department could not respond; pneumonia is threatened.

—Eugene Johnson, aged 44 years, died at his home in Lorenton February 13. Besides his widow, he is survived by three sons and one daughter. Funeral services were held at the M. E. church at Lorenton and were in charge of the I. O. O. F. of Liberty, of which he was a member, assisted by the I. O. O. F. of Morris; interment in the Mt. Pleasant cemetery.

—Mrs. Maryette Chappell died Sunday at 11:45 a. m., at the family home in Horseheads, N. Y., aged 65 years. She is survived by three sons, Ben, of Osceola; O. G. Chappell, of Westfield, and Ralph, of Horseheads; two brothers, Elmer Morey and Daniel Mourer, of Welton, Pa., a sister, Mrs. Marie Butler, of Freeman, N. Y The remains were removed to Knoxville, Pa., where the funeral was held; burial in the Lee cemetery, Chatham.

—Here is some more Covington boy patriotism. No slacker here. In a letter to the Sun from Arthur Richards Tuesday, he states that he is to be a soldier after all He has been turned down twice by the navy and once by the army since last May, but has at last got in and will leave for Camp Lee on the 27th. That's the Camp Lee on the 27th.—Covington Sun.

—Under the supervision of Mrs W F O'Donnell the ladies of Morris Run have collected for the Y. W C, A War Fund $367.38. Mrs. O'Donnell was assisted in soliciting by the following ladies. Mesdames A. B. Russell, Thomas Bell, R. B Martin, M Atkinson, William MacEwan, John Rudinski, Misses Louise Shaeffer, Nellie Whalen, Margaret O'Dea, Hilma Higland, Lucy Labuski, Nora Moriarity, Ella Carlson, Louise Laskaski, Anna Rybecki.

—Walter S Martin, aged 31 years died at his home in Johnsonburg, Pa, on February 16, after an illness of several weeks He was born in Blossburg, on February 20, 1887, and went to Johnsonburg several years ago to work in a paper mill After a couple of years he was made superintendent Besides his widow, he is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs Chester Martin, of Blossburg, two sisters, Mrs Charles Soper, of Punxsutawney and Miss Maude Martin, of Wellsburg, and one brother, Fred Martin, a member of Company L stationed at Camp Wadsworth, Spartansburg, S C The remains were taken to Blossburg Wednesday, where funeral services were held on Thursday, Rev B L Lewis officiating; burial was in Arbon cemetery

—An entertainment and lecture is to be held at the Blossburg opera-house on Monday evening, March 18, in honor of St Patrick The entertainment will be given under the auspices of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Tioga county, which includes the division of Blossburg, Arnot, Morris Run and Antrim Hon John J Crowley, of Elmira will be the orator of the occasion He is one of the most eloquent and entertaining speakers of southern New York An excellent musical program is being arranged and among those who are to participate is George S Bambury, Elmira's well-known tenor Mr Bambury was formerly a Blossburg boy and the music lovers of that section will anticipate his coming with much pleasure The proceeds derived from the entertainment will be given toward the building fund of St Andrew's new church

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A naturalized American of German birth, the man was arrested in a Southern military training camp more than three weeks ago, made a confession, and information given to the government agents, it is said, will cause the arrest of some of the most dangerous German agents in the Northwest This man was drafted to the National Army from a Western state and was wearing the uniform of a United States soldier.

MORRIS NEWS.

Items of Local Interest Gathered by Our Reporter.

Morris, Feb. 25.—Mrs. Arlington W. Vaughn, of Elmira is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Vaughn.

Miss Ruth Hart, of the Mansfield S. N. S., spent the week-end at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Hart.

Rev. E. M. Gearheart, of Indiana, Pa., pastor of the Lutheran church at that place, has been granted a leave of absence of several months to go to the training camp at Pensacola, Florida, as physical director. Mr. Gearheart is a frequent visitor here at the home of his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Leonard. Mrs. Gearheart and sons, Bob and Jack, are guests of her brother, Dr. Harry Leonard, of Philadelphia. She expects soon to join her husband at Pensacola for the summer.

Andrew and George Yoggy and Miss Selma Fosburg, of Elkland, and Mrs Moore, of Wellsboro, are guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Yoggy. Andrew Yoggy, Jr., left on Sunday evening for Camp Meade.

Mrs. Benj. Campbell was a Williamsport visitor on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Elliott have returned home, after a visit of several weeks with their son, Mortimer Elliott, of Endicott, N. Y.

Miss Anna Anderson is visiting friends at Antrim.

Miss Agatha Keating, of Antrim, and Frank O'Day, of Morris Run, were visitors in town on Saturday.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Wm. B. Portz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Portz, of Johnson City, N. Y., formerly of this place, to Miss Musletta Lyke, of Towanda, Pa. Both are graduates of the Mansfield Normal School.

L. W. Jones, of Elmira, was home over the week-end.

Edward Lee is on a business trip to Philadelphia and New Jersey.

The Ladies' Aid fair held on Friday and Saturday evenings was very successful. The receipts were about $150

Miss Alice Cannon was home from the Wellsboro High School over Sunday.

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Charleston High School Notes.

Miss Davis was absent last week on account of the death of Mrs. T. H. Turner Miss Carpenter, of Middlebury, acted as substitute.

Mr Cecil Garrison, a senior at the Mansfield Normal School, has been hired to fill the vacancy in the High School. Mr. Garrison has taught several successful terms and we are very glad that he has been secured as a teacher.

The composition contest was held at Lawrenceville Friday, Feb 22. Luva Decker a member of the Senior class, represented our school The subject of her theme was, "What the Y M C A. Means to Our Soldiers." Mr Lloyd also attended the contest.

Last Thursday was Tag Day The funds went toward the expenses of sending a representative from our school to Lawrenceville

The Junior Red Cross pins were received last week Every pupil of our school is a Junior Red Cross member Besides the sixty-two dollars for Junior Red Cross membership, the C H S Auxiliary has sent twenty-five dollars to the Wellsboro Chapter for supplies The pupils are planning on making a Red Cross banner soon.

The Seniors are busily engaged in selecting subjects for Senior essays and collecting material

Miss Davis and Mr. Lloyd have begun work on the minstrel which is to be given commencement week

J. A., H. J., 19

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Farmington Facts.

The Ladies' Aid and cottage prayer meeting both met with Mrs John Simerson on Tuesday, Feb. 26th.

Mrs Claude Cummings spent Friday night with her father, Nathaniel Ames

Erve Padgett has moved from Fred Starkey's house at Middlebury to the Leonard house here

Augustus Brown, of the Mansfield High School, spent Sunday at his home here

Eva West is working at Herman Bryant's.

Mrs. Chas Strasbury is spending a few days with relatives at Holiday

Otis Palmer and family, of East Farmington, spent Saturday night and Sunday with his parents, Mr and Mrs L B Palmer.

Lee Cummings and family spent Sunday at J E Bryants'

Burr Sample has moved into Leander Gee's house and will work for him the coming season

Jackson Cow Records.

The following table gives the names and records of the cows in the association which have produced more than 40 pounds of butterfat or 1,200 pounds of milk during the period of 30 days ending February 15, 1918:

Owner	Breed	Age	When Fresh	Pounds Milk	Percent. Fat	Pounds Butterfat
Wall Garrison	G. Guernsey	4	Nov.	1280.3	5.0	64.0
Lloyd Smith	G. Jersey	5	Dec.	1147.0	5.4	61.9
Wall Garrison	G. Guernsey	3	Dec.	1044.7	5.7	59.5
Lloyd Smith	G. Jersey	3	Jan.	1178.0	4.8	56.5
F J. Allen	G. Holstein	6	Jan.	1277.2	4.4	56.2
F O Bly	G. Jersey	7	Oct.	1085.0	5.0	54 3
F. O Bly	G. Jersey	8	Dec.	1178.0	4.6	54.2
F O Bly	G. Jersey	8	Nov.	1044.7	4.9	50 3
Wall Garrison	G. Guernsey	3	Dec.	1035.4	4.8	49.7
W H Garrison	G Guernsey	4	Jan.	1181 1	4.2	49.6
Wall Garrison	G. Jersey	4	Nov.	899.0	5.4	48.5
F. J. Allen	Reg Holstein	3	Jan.	1444.6	3.3	47.7
M. L. Everitt	G. Jersey	5	Sept.	846.2	5.4	45.7
Leon Garrison	G Holstein	6	Dec.	948.6	4 8	45.5
Leon Garrison	G. Holstein	4	Jan.	1221.4	3.6	44.0
M L. Everitt	G. Jersey	5	Sept.	812.2	5.4	43.9
Lloyd Smith	G. Jersey	3	Nov.	768.6	5.7	43.8
Hamilton & Brand	G. Holstein		Jan.	1162.5	3.7	43 0
F J. Allen	G. Holstein	3	Jan.	1125.3	3.8	42.8
C B Smith	G Jersey	2	Jan.	784.3	5 4	42.4
W. H. Garrison	G Guernsey	4	Dec.	1007.6	4.2	42 3
F. O Bly	G Jersey	8	Sept.	585 9	7.2	42.2
Ford Smith	J. Jersey	3	Nov.	914.5	4.6	42.1
Hamilton & Brand	G. Hols.		Jan.	1447.4	2.9	42 0
Hamilton & Brand	G Hols		Jan.	976.5	4.3	42.0
Lloyd Smith	Reg. Jersey		Jan	858.7	4 9	42.1
Lloyd Smith	G Jersey	4	Dec	911.4	4.6	41.9
Frank Stillwell	Native	8	Dec.	1128 4	3.7	41.8
Leon Garrison	G. Holstein	4	Jan.	920 7	4.5	41 4
F. O Bly	G Jersey	4	Nov.	899 0	4.6	41 4
W L Everitt	G. Jersey	3	Jan.	1023 4	4.0	40 9
F O Bly	G Jersey	2	Jan	818 4	5.0	40 9
Hamilton & Brand	G Hols		Sept	1060 2	3 8	40 3
Hamilton & Brand	G Hols		Jan.	1336 1	3 0	40 1
[illegible]	G Holstein	6	Oct.	902 1	4 4	40 0
[illegible]	G Hols[illegible]	7	Dec	[illegible]	4 8	[illegible]
[illegible]	G Ho[illegible]	5	Jan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Reg [illegible]	3	Dec	[illegible]	3 7	[illegible]
[illegible]	G Hols[illegible]	8	Nov	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5 1	[illegible]
W L Everitt	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	5 4	40 [illegible]
W [illegible]	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 9	40 0

[illegible] SMITH Secretary

UNION NEWS.

Poor Mail Service Makes Democrats Scarce Personals.

Roaring Branch, Feb. 25.—Word has reached the friends in Union that a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Archie Dann, of Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 18. Mr. Dann is an expert poultry man. He formerly was a professor at Cornell in that department. Mrs. Dann was a former teacher in Union. The baby's name is Byron Keys Dann.

A daughter was born recently to Mr. and Mrs. Burt Evans, named Frances Helen; also a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Vance Fleming, named Catherine Elizabeth. The little girls' dads are both telegraph operators at the Branch.

Margaret Collins, of the Mansfield Normal School, spent the week-end with her father here.

Mrs. Ophelia Tebo, of Gleason, is visiting friends on Joe Hill, and at the Branch, this week.

Dr. Frank Castlebury and Tom Collins had a box of fresh fish, "Norfork Spots," shipped them, containing 180 pounds, last week. Everybody is eating fresh fish.

For rotten mail service, we will bet on Leolyn, route No. 1. Everyone will admit that this has been a hard winter for mail carriers, and that the Leolyn route is almost an impossible one, but there can be no reasonable excuse for the way mail has been and is handled. Nearly all out-going mail is sent to other offices and we do not average more than two mail deliveries a week. When we on Joe Hill get nervous wondering what they are doing over in France, we telephone the postamster at Leolyn to send our mail down to the Branch. Then we get a basketful, as high as four daily papers in a bunch. We have not got our Agitator's yet (Monday)! There is no day but that we could get our mail, if we could get it at the Branch. There is not a Democrat on this route any more.

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Farmington Hill Facts.

Mrs E Millington was called to Ulysses last Friday to help care for her sister, Mrs. George Belknap, who is very ill

W E. Close took his little daughter, Alice, to a Buffalo hospital last week to receive treatment. We all hope she will return much improved.

Miss Elizabeth Poggendorf is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs Lewis Treat.

Ephriam Holiday is confined to the house, suffering with "shingles."

Mr. and Mrs C. L. Beiver are in Lawrenceville for a few days.

Mrs. H. C. Kemp is at Holiday taking care of Mrs William Mitchell, who is very ill.

There is to be a poverty social at the Grange hall on Friday evening, March 1, for the benefit of the Red Cross. Let all come who are interested in the good work and bring something in the line of refreshments

The Grange anniversary was held at the hall last Saturday; a fine time is reported.

Ray Baker, of Lawrenceville, spent Saturday night with his father, who is ill

A few of Paul Smith's school mates gave him a pleasant surprise by spending one evening with him It was a very enjoyable occasion.

John Teachman spent a few days the first of the week with friends at Potterbrook.

Mr. and Mrs Robert Baker, of Osceola, were recent guests at the home of his father, A. E Baker, Sr.

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Elkland News.

Rev S D Angel spent Sunday with his wife at the Hornell Sanitarium' Rev Mr Rowland, of Osceola, occupied the pulpit in the absence of Mr Angel

Rev H C. Chattin, of the M E church, has so far recovered from his recent illnes as to be able to preach on Sunday morning.

Prof P J Lent and Miss Eleanor Donovan, with the Junior and Senior classes of the High School, were in Lawrenceville Friday to attend the county oratorical contest.

W B Foote—of New York city, is quite il lat the home of his mother here

Miss Ruth Webster was in Geneva Sunday

Miss Susan Dorrance is visiting Miss Florence Webb, in Williamsport.

Dr F F Knapp, Clyde Campbell and Lewis Sheen were in Coudersport Friday

W E. Clark is in New York city buying spring goods

Elkland had quite a flood on Wednesday morning Many cellars were filled and the streets filled with water

For Rent.

An 8-room house, with modern conveniences Five minutes' walk from business center Apply of Mrs ALBERT WETMORE Farmers' 'phone

RUGS

Wilton Velvets, Axminsters, Velvets, Body Brussels, Tapestry, Wool, Fiber & Rag Rugs.

We have almost every color and design in sizes to fit nearly all rooms. You can make no mistake in buying early when you can get so much better assortment. Come in and look them over, I will be pleased to show you

Scrim & Lace Curtains

I have some extra bargains in [illegible] Curtains [illegible]

SIEMENS'

Furniture Store

At The Woman's Shop

Smart Coats and Suits

FOR SPRING

THE woman who wears a Printzess Coat or Suit has the satisfaction of knowing she is always well dressed. In style, in fit, in quality and value, Printzess garments leave nothing to be desired. Come in and look at some of the smart Coats and Suits which we are showing—the very newest models.

Every line of these creations bespeaks the "Distinction in Dress" that is the particular feature of the Printzess line.

Printzess Garments, $22.50 to $45.00
Other Garments, $12.50 to $35.00

Finkelstein & Mack

WELLSBORO, PENN'A.

Dwelling House for Sale.

The W. W. Tate property on West avenue, Wellsboro. Inquire of DUNSMORE & EDWARDS.—Feb 27-5t.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. E R. Ely wish to thank all their friends and neighbors for their many acts of kindness during their recent bereavement.*

Pianola Given Away.

A piano-player, used several years, will be given away to any person who will buy at less than half price the 80 music rolls I have for it. Address A. M. ROY, Wellsboro, Pa.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to take this opportunity to thank all the neighbors and friends for their kindness during our bereavement and also the employes of the Corning Glass Works for the beautiful flowers, also the Ladies' Aid and Bible class for flowers, and all others for kindnesses Mrs Mary Carpenter, Mrs Lora Carpenter *

Seed Potatoes.

I offer for sale at the farm of Homer B Howe the following kinds of seed.

Heath's Surprise, per cwt.	$2.50
Russets, per cwt.	2.50
Green Mts, per cwt.	2.50
Carman No 3	2 50
Early Acme, per cwt.	3.00

These potatoes were thoroughly sprayed and were well ripened I will fill orders at these prices until April 15th

MILTON H. STOWELL, Wellsboro, Pa., R. D. Bell 'phone 903-R11—Feb. 27 3t.*

Card of Thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Roby, of Stonyfork, wish to thank the friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted them at the time of the death and funeral of their baby, Rex Faulkner Roby. Mr. and Mrs. W. M. ROBY.*

Notice to the Public.

Whereas, my wife, Lettie Gleason, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I hereby notify the public not to trust her or harbor her on my account. L. J. GLEASON, Lawrenceville, Pa.—Feb. 20 3t.*

Farm for Sale.

104 acres in Charleston, three miles from condensery, on state road and R. D. Well watered, good 11-room house, good barns, one 100x32, one 30x40; good silo, good tool house, one mile from high school and church. Land lays well, and has a fine large orchard; nearly all improved. Will sell with or without all stock and tools This is a very desirable property. W. H. FLETCHER & SON, R. D 3, Wellsboro, Farmers' 'phone 120 X.—Feb 27-2t.*

Estate of Charles M. Hildbolt.

Letters of administration on the estate of CHARLES M. HILDBOLT, late of Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to Loretta Hildbolt, of Wellsboro, Pa, by the Register of said county, notice is herby given to all persons indebted to said estate to pay the same at once, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same to the undersigned

LORETTA HILDBOLT, Administratrix. Feb 27-6t.

Only 50c Down

Buys the Most Wonderful of all Gifts

FOR

Sweetheart, Wife, Sister, Daughter Mother or Grandmother

A BRACELET WATCH

OF BEWITCHING BEAUTY

Solid Gold or Guaranteed Gold Filled

'Tis the Gift that grows dearer with each passing moment and serves as a lifelong reminder of its giver

Immediate delivery upon the first payment the balance in convenient weekly amounts

All of the Newest Models to select from

CHAS. E. FULLWOOD, 40 Main St. WELLSBORO, PA.

ONE OF THE GOOD SIRES

Do you know that K. P. Clorinda Artis, the dam of It Pontiac Clorinda, is sister to the dam of King Segis Pontiac Alcarta, the $50,000 that stands at the head of John Arfmann & Lawson Holding Co. herds, and both sires being grandsons on the sires side, of Pontiac Clothild DeKol 2nd, the first cow to make over 1200 lbs. of butter in one year?

Do you know that K. P. Clorinda Artis, the dam of It Pontiac Clorinda, is sister to K. P. Dione Pietertje (40.12 lbs. of butter in 7 days) the dam of King Segis Pontiac Konigen, the $35,000 sire at the Dutchland Farms, Mass ?

Do you know that K P. Clorinda Artis, the dam of It Pontiac Clorinda, is sister to K P Pontiac Lass (44 18 lbs. of butter in 7 days, 171 50 in 30 days,) the first 44 pound cow ?

Do you know that K P. Clorinda Artis, the dam of It Pontiac Clorinda, is sister to Francis M Jones' herd sire, Spring Farm King ?

Do you know K P Clorinda Artis the dam of It Pontiac Clorinda and her [illegible] the largest family of tested cows in the world?

Do [illegible] sire of It Pontiac Clorinda "It" is a son of Pontiac [illegible] record cow ?

[illegible] Hengerveld Ormsby the gran[illegible] of Pietertje Maid Ormsby [illegible]

[illegible] average per cent

M. F. PATTERSON'S

Wellsboro, Pa., R. D. No. 3

For Sale

60 fine Rhode Island Red pullets 25 cents per pound Dr P W HOUSER *

Logs Wanted.

Beech and maple, also four foot hardwood. L W FRAZIER, Wellsboro, Pa. Jan 2, 1918 tf

Auto Livery in Wellsboro.

Auto for hire at 83 Water street, Wellsboro; prompt service Farmers' 'phone No. 23. S. M THORNTON —Feb 27 2t *

Live Stock Wanted.

We ship calves, sheep and lambs, MONDAY, MARCH 4th, 1918. Highest market price paid. April 24, 1918.* KLOCK & SHUMWAY.

Get Results and Save.

A good paint by the best painters does it. Varnishing and sign painting. Latest wall-paper books H. M. ROBINSON.

House for Sale.

House and lot on Tioga street; 5 rooms, city water, large garden. Price $1,000. Inquire of W. A. VAN HORN at First National Bank.—Jan. 9-tf.

Lila G. Schieffelin, M. D.

Office and residence in VanValkenburg block, Main street, Wellsboro, over Brooks Feed Store. Office hours 2 to 4 p. m., and by appointment. Bell 'phone.

Live Stock Wanted

I will ship veal calves, beef cattle, bologna sheep, lambs and hogs from Wellsboro stock yards on Monday, MCH 11th. Highest market price paid LOUIS KENDRICK. Jan. 8, 1916 tf. Wellsboro, R. D. No. 2

Salesman Wanted

For a new proposition. Quick sales. No competition. Liberal commission. Steady, pleasant employment in your home territory. Penn Re-Inforced Shoe Co, 622 Park Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.—Feb. 27-3t.*

Horse and Buggy for Sale.

Nine-yearold black horse, weight about 950, good driver, gentle and sound; also good top buggy and harness, all for sale at a bargain. Address LEON MOSHER, Wellsboro, Pa., R. D. 7, or Bell 'phone 910, R 12.—Feb. 6-4t.*

For Sale.

Seven-room house on Tioga street, four acres of land, good barn, cellar, cement walks, electric lights in house and barn. All kinds of fruit. Would make an ideal chicken farm. On brick road. For particulars write to WM. J. REED, 243 E. 3d street, Erie, Pa.—Feb. 20-tf.

Public Auction

Saturday, March 16, on the L. R. Van-Horn farm, 4½ miles west of Wellsboro, one pair heavy horses, a mare and a stallion, lumber wagon, horse rake, mowing machine, binder, drill, sulkey plow, fanning mill and all other farm tools. Usual terms. J. C. MANNING.—Feb. 20-3t.*

Notice.

All accounts of long standing on my books must be settled before April 1, 1918. This money has been earned and I need it. Accounts not paid before above named date will be placed in an attorney's hands for collection. P. W. HOUSER, M. D, Wellsboro.—Feb. 20-3t.*

Good Farm to Let.

Farm of 100 acres, two miles north of Holiday station in Middlebury, with good dairy, to let to a competent farmer who owns team and tools to work the place. The place is in fine shape and this is a splendid chance for some energetic farmer. Address O. HOTCHKISS, Crookedcreek, Pa. —Feb. 13-3t.*

A Word to the Wise.

Estimates and contracts made for Plumbing, Steam Heating, Roofing, Tinning, etc. All kinds of materials in stock. Come and see me before you invest your money in anything in my line.

W. S. MITCHELL, Main street, Wellsboro, Pa. Feb. 3, 1915.

For Sale.

A good team for sale; weight 3,000, coming 6 and 8 years old in spring. Sound, kind and true, and good workers anywhere. Also a good set double harness, new last spring. A good colt, coming two years in May, good sized, will make a heavy horse; from Belgian sire, color, light bay. Inquire of FLOYD V. GEROW, Wellsboro, Pa., R D. 3. Farmers' 'phone 15 L.—March 6-tf.

Colt for Sale.

A black gelding coming four in June, weighs about 1,200. Unbroken, sound and very kind, stocky built and a fine animal all round. Will sell at a bargain. If you don't want this colt, I have a ten-year-old horse, weighs 1,200, and a good worker, which I will sell at a bargain. Address H. NEWTON SMITH, Mansfield, Pa., R. D. No. 1, or Farmers' 'phone. If you want to see for yourself come to my farm between Whitneyville and Cherryflats in Charleston. —Jan. 23-tf.

Drs. Louis A. and Helen I. Lyon.

Osteopathic Physicians 37 Pearl st., Wellsboro, Pa. Osteopathy is the treatment of disease of all kinds, both acute and chronic, by adjustment of the structure of the body, with the use, in addition of all other modern methods that are of value. We would call attention to the great success of Osteopathy in the treatment of the diseases associated with high blood pressure, which are common in middle and later life. Catarrhal deafness, hay-fever and other nose and throat conditions treated by the new Deason-Edwards method. Hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Both 'phones—July 15-1y.

For Sale or Exchange.

A farm of 80 acres, about half cleared, good house and barn, on main Pine Creek road between Ansonia and Gaines. The buildings are worth more than the price set for the whole farm. Will sell for cash, or part cash and balance on mortgage, or will trade for village property. Possession will be given before April 1, 1918.

This property must be sold, and it is a bargain for any one wanting a small cheap farm. PAUL J. EDWARDS, Wellsboro, Pa.—Aug. 29-tf.

A Fine Opportunity.

Roaring Branch has won a wide reputation as a resort for hay fever sufferers who seek relief. It is in the "health belt" of Tioga county, Pa., and I have a most desirable place for some one to invest a small sum, find a good home and make a good living here. The house has eleven rooms with modern conveniences and wide porches in a splendid location for view and within ten minutes of the railroad station. There are numerous outbuildings and quarters for 500 chickens on the five acres of rich land. Many fruit trees and 21 sugar maples. Large and fertile garden. House large enough for two families, or may rent rooms to visitors with or without board; there is no hotel in the town at present. Camping space may be rented on the beautiful lawn for summer campers. It is the old historical home known as "Rock Terrace" and is beautifully located and desirable in every respect. It will be sold cheap because the owner has satisfactory reasons which will be made known to prospective purchaser. This is a desirable opportunity. Address HARRIET P. WASHBURN, Roaring Branch, Pa.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of levari facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county, Pa., and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the court-house in Wellsboro, Pa, on MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1918, at one o'clock p. m., the following described property in Tioga county Pa

1—All that lot of land situate in Chatham township Tioga county Pennsylvania, described as follows Bounded northerly by lands of Deruyter Avery the public highway, the Cloos Hill cemetery and lands formerly of Charles Clark [illegible] Clark; easterly by lands [illegible] of Heber Cloos; southerly [illegible] Regan [illegible] lands formerly [illegible] Cloos and [illegible] Phillip Cloos [illegible] the public [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] dwelling house [illegible] an apple orchard [illegible] and ornamental trees [illegible] To be sold as the property of Clifton [illegible] Cloos, alias Clifton [illegible] Mason [illegible] Guardian of Nathan & Traxler [illegible] Guardian of Nathan A Traxler

FRED R HUSTED[illegible]

Feb 27 [illegible]